The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894. NO. 25

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.		Mail, No. 2.	Mixed, No. 4.	Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m	a m.		A. M.	p. m.	P. M
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6 1
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 5
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 07
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 00
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	4 48
2 30	10 42	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 40	4 36
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

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THE LAST EVE OF SUMMER.

Summer's last sun nigh unto setting shines
Through yon columnar pines,
And on the deepening shadows of the lawn
Its golden lines are drawn.

Dreaming of long gone summer days like this,
Feeling the wind's soft kiss,
Grateful and glad that failing ear and sight
Have still their old delight,

I sit alone, and watch the warm, sweet day
Lapse tenderly away;
And, wistful, with a feeling of forecast,
I ask, "Is this the last?"

"Will nevermore for me the seasons run
Their round, and will the sun
Of ardent summers yet to come forget
For me to rise and set?"

Thou shouldst be here, or I should be with thee
Wherever thou mayest be,
Lips mute, hands clasped, in silence or speech,
Each answering unto each.

For this still hour, this sense of mystery far
Beyond the evening star,
No words outworn suffice on lip or scroll;
The soul would fain with soul

Wait, while these few swift-passing days fulfill
The wise-disposing Will,
And, in the evening as at morning, trust,
The All-Merciful and Just.

The solemn joy that soul communion feels
Immortal life reveals;
And human love, its prophecy and sign,
Interprets love divine.

Come, then, in thought, if that alone may be,
O friend! and bring with Thee
Thy calm assurance of transcendent spheres
And the eternal years!

—*J. G. Whittier.*

Songs of a Blind Singer.

Whenever the religion of Christ has found lodgment the countless songs of Fannie Crosby have brought comfort to Christian hearts. From the depths of her own great affliction—she has been sightless nearly all her life—she has brought words of cheer, so sweetly phrased that they have been translated into a dozen other tongues, that their balm may not be denied to any nation. And now, though 74 years old, her fancy is as fertile and her pen as ready as ever in her busy life. She is an active worker, despite her age, and seldom does a week pass without she turns over to her publishers five or six of her compositions.

It was while in the Institution for the Blind in New York City that she began writing for publication. During the summer of 1852 she wrote several songs for George F. Root. These included some which have since become widely known, among them "Honeysuckle Glen," "Hazel Dell," "Rosalle, the Prairie Flower," "Proud World, Good-By, I'm Going Home," and "There's music in the Air." The words of the cantatas "Pilgrim Fathers" and "The Flower Queen" were also written by her at about this period. Previous to this time she had published two volumes of her poems: "The Blind Girl and Other Poems" in 1844, and "Monterey and Other Poems" in 1849. A third volume, "A Wreath of Columbia's Flowers," followed during the year of her marriage, which took place in 1858. Her husband was Alexander Van Alstyne.

To enumerate the good done by her songs would be impossible, but a few instances will prove interesting. There is one told of "Pass Me Not, Oh, Gentle Savior," in which it is said that a man who had been a stranger to a church for 50 years heard a group of little children singing:

Pass me not, oh, gentle Savior,
Hear my humble cry;
While on others thou art calling,
Do not pass me by.

The man paused and listened. The cry seemed to come from his heart. He tried to reason with himself that he had no clothes to go to church, but the argument would not hold. At that very place he dropped his old life and took up the better one he had laid down 50 years before. At another time, says a writer in the New York *Advertiser*, when leaving one of Sankey's Northfield meetings, a woman rushed up to her, and, seizing her hand, covered it with kisses, saying impulsively as she did so: "Oh, I thank you so much for writing 'Safe in the Arms of Jesus.' It was the last thing my mother sang before she went home."—*Pittsburg Times.*

To Encampments by Airships.

The Grand Army may not, but the Sons of Veterans almost certainly will, see the day when battles will be fought above the earth and survivors of the wars, if war is still in fashion, will come to their encampments by airships. It is common on occasions like the present to dwell upon the progress mode in all the arts of life since the rebellion. Little is usually said of the progress toward aerial transit because the subject is still in the domain of science, into which the orator rarely ventures. Comparatively, it has been but a few years since this problem was seriously taken up by scientific men. Lee's surrender is old by comparison. Yet Maxim, following in the line of Prof. Langley's hints, whose early experiments were made here, has already advanced so far that his recent report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science is a revelation. An ordinary locomotive engine weighs from 100 to 150 pounds to the horse power; the engines for steamships nearly double that; in the horse the weight is from 1,500 to 2,000; in a bird in flight, even the weight is from 20 to 25 pounds, while Maxim reports that he has developed a horse power for each five pounds of engine and boiler. This touches the heart of the difficulty which made so many doubts of the possibility of traveling through the air, and Maxim has surpassed nature itself. Without enumerating them, it is sufficient encouragement to say that he has overcome three of five chief difficulties in the problem, and that the others relate to the balancing and steering of the ship. That these may be overcome is almost a certainty, and how soon no one can tell; sooner perhaps than anyone anticipates, outside of the hopeful tribe of enthusiasts who are in the van of every progress of mankind. Soon enough, almost certainly, to accommodate the Sons of Veterans on the way to their encampments.—*Pittsburg Times.*

Told by a Photographer.

This is a photographer's story: "About a year ago a young man employed in a railroad office came in and had his picture taken. About the same time a beautiful young woman from an interior town came in and had hers taken also; both left the order desiring me to send them to their addresses as soon as finished. In the book my clerk put the initial of the first name and wrote the surname in full. It happened both had the same last name: the young man's name was John H—— and the young woman's Julia H——. When pictures were mailed there was a mistake, the young man getting the young woman's pictures, and vice versa. "Now out of this incident quite a love affair has grown, the young couple having fallen in love with one another at sight of the pictures. They corresponded for several months. Some time ago the young man bought a solitaire diamond ring, and now he has ordered his wedding suit. That is what I call a first-class romance. The best of it all is that the couple are well suited in every respect and both are of good families."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Old Newspapers.

There exist at present in the Arctic region several journals that make their appearance but once a year. They are, therefore, not "journals" (literally "dailies"), accurately speaking, but "annuals." These sheets are published within the confines of the North Polar circle. 'The Eskimo Bulletin," for instance, is edited near Cape Prince of Wales, on the Bering Strait. Here, in a village inhabited by Esquimaux, the English missionaries have established a school, and as but one steamer lands at this place, and that, too, but once a year, the news that it brings is consigned to a sheet of paper with the hectograph. Its size is 8 by 12 inches. The paper is thick and but one surface is used. This journal, in a sub head, claims to be the "only yearly paper." This, however, is an error, for there is an annual sheet published at Godthaab, in Greenland, where a small printing office was established in 1861, whence about 280 sheets and many lithographic prints have have been issued. The journal in question is entitled, "Atuagagdlintit, nalinginarmik tusarumiuasassumik," i. e., "Something for reading accounts of all sorts of entertaining subjects." It has been published since 1862, and up to 1874 comprised 194 sheets in quarto and about 200 leaves with illustrations. The language is that of Greenland, a dialect of the Esquimaux. There is still another periodical published in Greenland, under the name of "Raladit."—*Oakland (Cal.) Echo.*

Gander Against Bear.

An Alameda saloon keeper has a black bear cub about a foot and a half high when he stands on his hind legs and reaches for a stranger's coat tails. He is full of mischief or fight, as occasion may require, but withal very discreet. He knows he is not big enough to whip the grocer's dog, but he doesn't hesitate to intimidate the candy man's cat.

Yesterday a big gander marched gravely up the street. The bear sized him up and said to himself:

"He's my meat."

He advanced on the gander, who marched along slowly and steadily on till the growling cub barred his way. Then he extended his wings stretched out his neck and tried to make the cub ashamed of himself. The bear made two or three vicious, but ineffectual cuffs at the gander and then stopped to see what he had accomplished.

Just at this juncture the gander took a firm hold on the cub's ear and commenced pounding him over the head with his wings. The cub was a quitter and started to beat a precipitous retreat, but the gander wouldn't let go. He just hung on and thumped away.

When the dust and feathers settled, the gander was trying to find the tender portion of what appeared to be a piece of the bear's ear. —*San Francisco Post.*

THE COMING UNIVERSAL TONGUE.

Why the World Will Finally Settle on English as a Common Language.

Newark Advertiser.

The final supremacy of English over all the languages of the world was the subject of one of the most interesting papers read before the American Social Science Association at its recent session at Saratoga. This is a question about which there can be but one opinion.

That English carries with it elements of vigor sufficient to enable it to outlive any of the decadent tongues of Southern Europe is an apparent fact.

From the beginning of the 14th century, when the Saxon-Danish of the hardy peasantry slowly strangled, on its own ground, the masculate Norman-French, it was the virility of the Saxon tongue—low German patois, as it was—which triumphed, just as the Saxon people who spoke it, through long years of bondage, fostered the spirit which afterward gave England the commercial supremacy of the world.

There can be no question as to the general utility of English. It is Macaulay who says that the Anglo-Saxon is the tongue best suited to make love, to quarrel, and to drive bargains. General experience seems to show that, when man is not doing one of these three things, he is very apt to be asleep—or dead.

There certainly must be a universal language, and that, too, long before complete miscegenation makes of the varied races of mankind one vast people. Commerce and quick communication demand it.

What shall this language be? The greatest of the Eastern languages are wedded to ignorance and paganism, and will die with them. Latin is a dead tongue in a mummy skin; Italian is its wraith. German is too elephantine; French too mincing. Were Russian spoken wherever the black twin eagles float, the Anglo-Saxon might, in the Slavonic, meet its only formidable rival.

No artificial gibberish will fetch and carry for the world. Volapuk, that dialetic bugaboo, died because it had no virility. It did not develop; it was conceived of a book-worm and pieced together of odds and ends in the vocabulary shop of an intellectual Frankenstein. It was like the laboratory wheat, which seems to taste well, but wont grow if you water it 1,000 years.

The world wants no infant and no dotard. It wants a live, muscular, growing language, and English is that language. It girdles the globe to-day, and is fast binding, link by link, the great civilizing elements of society into one vast, amalgamated whole.

The Making of Paper.

There are something over 200 patents covering the making of paper. It may be manufactured, under some one of them, from the leaves of trees; from hop plants, bean stalks, pea vines; from the trunks and stems of Indian corn and every variety of grain; from moss, clover and timothy hay, and more than 100 kinds of grasses; from straw and cocoanut fiber; from fresh water weeds and sea weeds; from sawdust, shavings and asbestos; from thistles and thistle down; from banana skins, tobacco stalks and tanbark; from hair, wool, fur, old sacking or bagging and from almost any other imaginable refuse.

Swearing at a horse never stops his balking.

EXPLORER PEARY SAFE.

HE REMAINS IN GREENLAND TO COMPLETE HIS WORK.

The Thrilling Narrative of His Adventures in the Arctic Region — A Peary Baby Added to the Party—The Lieutenant to Go Northward Next Year With Two Comrades.

A dispatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, says: The steam whaler Falcon arrived with eleven members of the Peary Arctic expedition, including Mrs. Peary and her year-old daughter and nurse, and also the members of the auxiliary expedition except Dr. Ohlin, the Swedish naturalist, who took passage on a Danish ship sailing direct from Godhavn to Copenhagen. The auxiliary party had sailed north last July to relieve the original party, who had been in the Arctic regions since last summer.

LIEUTENANT PEARY.

The story of the expedition is very thrilling. The first incident of note was the birth of Mrs. Peary's baby, on September 12, 1893, a month after the Falcon left last year. The baby, Marie Ahnigito Peary, came home safe with her mother.

During the month of October last frightful storms swept over Falcon Harbor, smashing the naphtha launch and washing away large quantities of oil intended for use for illuminating and heating purposes.

The various scientific observations were pursued all winter. The meteorological observations were most successful. These were taken by Mr. Baldwin. On March 6 last the main expedition started across Greenland to Independence Bay, the furthest point north reached by Lieutenant Peary on his previous journey.

The eight men, Lieutenant Peary, Entrekin, Astrup, Dr. Vincent, Lee, Davidson, Baldwin and Clarke, with twelve sledges and ninety-two dogs, met with frightful weather almost from the time of starting. After a week Dr. Vincent was so used up that he had to return. The storms reached their worst point during the equinoctial gales on March 20. The party was then in camp about fifty miles from Anniversary Lodge, in a temporary house at the head of Bowdoin Bay. The thermometer dropped to fifty-five and sixty degrees below zero, and remained so for about two days, while a gale blowing about fifty miles an hour buffeted the party.

Davidson and Lee were both badly frostbitten, and Astrup, the Norwegian, Lieutenant Peary's chief dependence, gave in from hardship. The dogs perished in great numbers and froze into solid blocks.

MRS. PEARY.

After the storm was over the whole party returned to Anniversary Lodge, where they left three sick men, together with plenty of supplies to form a basis of operations. Then the four healthy ones, Lieutenant Peary, Entrekin, Clarke and Baldwin, started again and continued onward for fourteen days. But the dogs still continued to die. Those left were unable to drag the sledges and provisions. The party was so weakened by exposure and the time occupied in traveling was so long as to render it impossible to reach Independence Bay in time to accomplish anything. Consequently Lieutenant Peary decided to abandon the attempt to cross Greenland and returned to headquarters, which were reached on April 20.

The party was absent forty-five days and only got 130 miles away. It started with ninety-two dogs and returned with only twenty-six, after having abandoned all the sledges on the way. It covered only a quarter of the distance necessary and never made more than twenty miles in any day.

The members of the party assert that their experience in the equinoctial gales was worse than that of any previous Arctic explorers. All had very narrow escapes from being frozen to death. Davidson was sick for four months after his experience. Entrekin had both his feet badly frost-bitten.

After the party regained health other explorations in the neighborhood were organized. Astrup made a survey of the unexplored part of the coast of Melville Bay and charted 150 miles of it. He had a native crew of five men to help him.

Lieutenant Peary and his wife made a sledge journey to Olrike Bay, 100 miles distant. Entrekin and Dr. Vincent started to try to reach Kane's winter quarters at Littleton Island, but the ice broke up, compelling them to return.

The auxiliary expedition, which sailed from here on July 7 on board the steamer Falcon, met with a great deal of ice, and the steamer was seriously hampered in her operations. She had extreme difficulty in making her way through the ice floes and only sighted Bowdoin Bay on July 23. Then an ice-pack thirty-five miles wide prevented communication with the shore until August 11, and the steamer only anchored in Falcon Harbor on August 20. She found all the Peary party in good health and spirits and glad of the opportunity to return home.

While going north the Falcon searched Carey Islands, Cape Faraday and Clarence Head, but found no traces of the long missing Swedish explorers Bjorlding and Kalstenius, who sailed from here in June, 1892, in the little schooner Ripple. Their death is now regarded as certain. The Falcon secured some relics on Carey Islands and buried a skeleton supposed to be that of a sailor.

Lieutenent Peary decided to remain another year in the North and try to cross Greenland next year. Lee and Hensen agreed to remain with him.

After the combined parties had engaged in a hunt preparations for departure were made on August 26. Mrs. Peary, her daughter, Mrs. Cross, the nurse, and an Esquimau girl attendant were taken aboard and the Falcon started southward.

Mr. Peary decided to accompany the ship to Cape York to superintend shipping a meteorite which he had examined while on a sledge journey, and arriving at Cape York on August 27 the ice of the cape was found intact, and thus all hope of reaching the meteorite, twenty miles distant, was dispelled.

The Falcon carried Mr. Peary north to Patomik glacier, latitude seventy-six degrees fifteen minutes, where he bade his wife and daughter farewell and clambered down into his whaleboat, which, with his crew of Hensen and five Esquimaux, was awaiting him.

The Falcon fired a parting salute, and Mr. Peary, erect and resolute, stood in the stern of his little boat and waved farewell in answer to cheers from the ship. On August 28 the Falcon started for Godhavn, but a southwesterly gale drove her many miles from her course and prevented her from arriving until September 2. The last call was at Godthaab, and leaving there September 8 seven days brought the ship to St. Johns.

The original party, except the leader, left Boston, Mass., on July 5, 1893, in the Falcon. At Portland, Me., Mr. and Mrs. Peary boarded the craft, which then proceeded northward.

Lieutenant Peary and his companions are well provisioned for a year and will be well looked after by the natives. These will form the reserve party when he starts next spring over interior ice.

In Washington General Greely, commenting on the news from Mr. Peary, says that the failure of the party to advance further was due to circumstances which no man could overcome. The fortitude and perseverance of the explorers, he says, reflect credit on American manhood. The geographical failure was, however, forecast by General Greely as nine to one. The extraordinary success of Peary's former journey, the General says, was due to the chance herd of musk oxen found at Independence Bay, without which the party would have perished. Favorable outcome beyond Independence Bay cannot be reasonably expected in 1895, he declares.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium, rides a bicycle.

JUSTICES BREWER, Brown and Shiras are Yale graduates.

THE first three sons of Emperor William, of Germany, are learning to ride bicycles.

SENATOR DANIEL, of Virginia, is figuring as a writer of short stories for young people.

THE Crown Prince, Frederick of Denmark, has celebrated his silver wedding. He is fifty-one.

AUGUSTIN DALY, of New York City, has just completed his first quarter of a century of theatrical management.

SENATOR HILL, of New York, uses neither tobacco nor liquor, and is said to be in magnificent physical condition.

GENERAL COUNSEL BAXTER, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, receives for his services $40,000 a year.

BARNEY LANGTRY, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in Kansas, owns a ranch of 13,000 acres in Chase County.

SENATOR BRICE, of Ohio, some time ago walled up the front door in his house in Washington so as to have nothing but a carriage entrance.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is daily engaged in dictating his "Recollections" to his secretary, but they are not to be published until after his death.

CONGRESSMAN BLACK, of Georgia, enjoys the distinction of being the only member who never missed a roll-call in the House of Representatives last session.

PROMINENT Hebrew residents of New York are preparing for the erection of a bronze statue to the memory of the late Jesse Seligman, the banker and philanthropist.

REV. DR. F. E. CLARK, founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, has gone to Europe for rest. While there he will introduce the society into Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, uses a rowing apparatus daily in his rooms to limber up and harden his muscles. It was constructed especially for him by a Berlin physician. He finds it of great benefit to his health.

SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland, is a man of frugal habits, but his expenditure of cash is large. How large his fortune is nobody knows, but a few years ago he received $150,000 for some property near Cumberland, Md.

THOMAS NAST is to lecture in London on American Political Notables, and will illustrate his remarks with lightning sketches.

ADMIRAL TING, commander of the vanishing Pei-Yang fleet, of China, has been deprived of his peacock feather for cowardice and incapacity.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been a student of literature all his life. His reading covers a very wide range and he is very fond of the English novelists. He prefers Dickens to Thackeray and is a great admirer of Walter Scott. His favorite English poets are not English, Burns being a Scotchman and Moore an Irishman.

REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN, of Indiana, if he lives to serve out the new term for which he has been nominated, will beat the Congressional record. No man has yet served thirty years in the House of Representatives, although two members, both from Philadelphia, came near it—Judge Kelly, who was serving his thirtieth year when he died, and Mr. O'Neill, who had served twenty-nine.

EDITORS IN A DUEL.

Both Principals Were Killed and a Spectator Fatally Wounded.

J. L. Goodman, editor of the People's Voice, and B. T. Armstrong, editor of the Star, met in the main street at Gatesville, Texas, and each opened fire on the other.

Goodman was shot through the heart and died instantly. Armstrong was shot in the right side and lived only a few minutes.

J. J. Beeman, a bystander, was struck in the back of the neck and fatally wounded by a stray bullet. The duel grew out of the Cash murder trial and the subsequent contempt proceedings that followed it.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

STATISTICS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The September Condition of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rice, Tobacco and Apples—The Area Under Clover—Heavy Decline in the Corn Average.

The report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture for the month of September shows a decline in the condition of corn to 63.4 from 69.1 in the month of August and 95 in the month of July. This is a decline of 5.7 from the August and 31.6 from the July condition. The change is marked in nearly all of the great corn States. The present condition is 75 in Kentucky, 70 in Ohio, 55 in Michigan, 80 in Indiana, 78 in Illinois, 51 in Wisconsin, 60 in Minnesota, 40 in Iowa, 70 in Missouri, 45 in Kansas, 15 in Nebraska, and 16 in South Dakota. In most of the Southern States the condition has risen and a good crop is certain.

In addition to the unfavorable prospects arising from the low condition of the growing crop, reports from eight States, viz., Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, in response to a special inquiry, show that out of an aggregate of 40,873,984 acres planted in these States there have been cut up for fodder or abandoned 15,506,000 acres, or 38 per cent.; which is a little over 20 per cent. of the entire area planted in the country. The percentage of that cut up or abandoned by States reporting is as follows: Indiana, .06; Illinois, 10; Wisconsin, 21; Iowa, 35; Missouri, 16; Kansas, 53; Nebraska, 81; South Dakota, 81.

The condition of wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested, was 83.7 against 74.0 last year and 85.3 in 1892. The reported conditions from the correspondents for the principal wheat-growing States are as follows: Ohio, 102; Michigan, 91; Indiana, 103; Illinois, 101; Wisconsin, 92; Minnesota, 84; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 58; Nebraska, 40; South Dakota, 32; North Dakota, 74; California, 88; Oregon, 88; Washington, 67. In the East: New York, 86; Pennsylvania, 91; Maryland, 98. Virginia reports 78; Tennessee, 78; West Virginia, 93; Kentucky, 92; Texas, 92. In the principal wheat States there has been considerable improvement in condition since July report. In parts of the wheat region the crop is fully up to expectations, and in other parts the yield has exceeded anticipation.

The average condition of oats is reported at 77.8, against 76.5 on August 1, 77.7 on July 1, and 87 on June 1.

The returns for rye show an average of 86.9, against 82 a year ago.

The condition of barley has risen nearly two points during the month, the September average standing at 71.5 against 69.8 in August.

There is a decline in September condition of buckwheat of 12½ points from that of August, the general average being 69.2, against 77.5 last year.

The area under clover seed is reported as 71.9 of that for 1893. The condition is given at 69.2, which is much below the average, thus indicating a very short crop.

The general average of condition for rice is 89.4.

The average condition of apples has fallen during last month from 44.0 to 40.8.

The condition of peaches is 21.1; potatoes, 62.4, a decline of twelve points since last month.

The condition of tobacco is 74.5, against 75.9 last month.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

NEW ZEALAND has few tramps.

GEORGIA teachers are organized.

CHILE uses American locomotives.

THE influenza is raging in Australia.

THE cranberry crop is a failure this year.

THE Southern persimmon crop is short this year.

CHOLERA is raging terribly in Russian Poland.

NEW YORK CITY is our greatest coffee market.

GLASGOW, Scotland, operates its telephone system.

HONOLULU (Hawaii) messenger boys use bicycles.

CHICAGO has 3788 teachers employed in her public schools.

UNCLE SAM'S navy is all of 2000 men short of its nominal strength.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, has 300 men at work exterminating Russian thistles.

THE South has been exempt from fire and flood and pestilence this year.

REPRESENTATIVE business men of New York City say trade is improving.

TRADE reviews report remarkable improvement in business in the West.

THE Chinese are manifesting the utmost enmity toward all English residents in China.

CHINA has sent a note to the European Powers, throwing the blame for the war upon Japan.

SLIGHT changes will be made in the Capitol, at Washington, during the recess of Congress.

THE drouth, locusts and heavy cold rains have caused a loss of 500,000 sheep to flockmen of South Africa.

THE distribution of the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle to the United States Army is progressing satisfactorily.

THERE are reports of a very short apple crop not only in England, but throughout continental Europe this year.

INVESTIGATION shows that the cholera is spread by the pilgrims to Mecca, Arabia, which is a nursery for the disease.

IT has been estimated that from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed by the forest fires in Wisconsin alone, mostly lumber and standing timber.

IT is reported that fruit canners on the Pacific coast, though working at their full capacity, are unable to take in the immense shipments of green fruit, and large supplies are being transported East and across to Europe.

A TERRIBLE FIRE.

Two Hundred Buildings Destroyed in Shun-King, China.

The city of Shun-King, in the province of Se-Chuen, China, has been visited by a conflagration, which destroyed 2000 buildings. Over a hundred persons lost their lives, in various ways, as a result of the fire.

Among the dead is the wife of the Governor of Shun-King, who died from fright. The Governor's house was burned and several temples were destroyed. The loss is estimated at ten million taels.

LATER NEWS.

THE American liner New York arrived at New York from Southampton, making the trip in six days, seven hours, fourteen minutes, the fastest on record, being one hour, twenty-four minutes better than the same ship's previous best performance.

REAR ADMIRAL E. Y. MCCAULEY, United States Navy, retired, died at Jamestown, near Newport, R. I., where he had a summer residence, after an illness of several months. He was born in Pennsylvania November 2, 1827.

FREEMAN SNOW, Ph. D., Instructor in International Law in Harvard University, fell dead of heart disease at Nelson, Penn., where he was spending his vacation. Dr. Snow was fifty-three years old; he was born in 1841 in Fredonia, N. Y.

THE great strike at Pittburg, Penn., of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's miners has been declared off, and the men are returning to work as individuals. In the five mines 1300 men are affected. The strike began on April 21. It was one of the hardest battles ever waged by the miners. The loss in wages from the strike will reach $526,000.

SUIT for the impeachment of Mayor Fitzpatrick, of New Orleans, La., was filed in the Civil District Court by District Attorney Butler on behalf of twenty-five citizens. The petition charges favoritism and incompetency.

BEVERLY ADAMS, colored, twenty-two years old, was hanged at Hopkinsville, Ky., for the murder of Otto Campbell, another colored man, last May. The execution in the jailyard was witnessed by fifty people.

THE first snowfall of the season occurred at Havre, Montana. There was a deposit of over four inches.

A FAIRLY clear sky rendered discernible to those interested the partial eclipse of the moon. The rather ordinary spectacle, astronomically speaking, was not deemed of sufficient interest to the official savants at the Naval Observatory at Washington to require any extra telescopic views of the lunar conditions, and, as a consequence, no observations were made at that institution.

A TOUCHING and pathetic case of destitution has come to light at Washington in which Robert Tyler Jones, a grandson of President Tyler and the first male infant born in the White House, has been found living in an attic in the outskirts of the city, suffering for the necessities of life, with an invalid wife and a little baby dependent upon him.

THOMAS J. TAYLOR, a young white man, crazed by jealousy, shot and killed his handsome young wife at Washington. Taylor afterward attempted to shoot himself, but his mortally wounded wife, crying out that she was not hurt, diverted his aim, and he only inflicted a flesh wound on himself.

Two battles have been fought in Korea, in one of which the Japanese advance guard was defeated by Koreans, and in the other the Japanese captured a Chinese fortress.

THE statement of the New York banks was favorable, showing an increase of nearly three and a half millions on loans for the week.

THE Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company held a secret test of a new eight-inch breech-mechanism gun. The test was very successful. The gun fired a 250 pound projectile, with a striking velocity of 2004 feet a second, at the Maine experimental plate. The projectile was broken to pieces. The success attending this shooting was unexpected.

CAPTAIN W. R. BRIDGMAN, of the United States Navy, died in Tacoma, Wash., of a disease reported to be Asiatic fever, contracted recently in China. Captain Bridgman was born in Iowa, and was appointed an acting midshipman from that State November 29th, 1859.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the life and character of Robert Morris, at Batavia, N. Y., on October 13, the occasion being the dedication of the building so long associated with the life of the Revolutionary patriot.

THE relations between France and England have become strained on account of the French mission to annex Madagascar.

THE President of Nicaragua has pardoned political prisoners, among those thus released being John Taylor, Clay Ingram and other Americans connected with the Mosquito uprising.

A JAPANESE corps from Genian engaged and routed the enemy at Sing-Chuen, Korea, and the Japanese advancing army engaged and routed the enemy at Chueng-Chwa. The Chinese retreated to Yingian. Heavy losses are reported on both sides.

SHEEP OVER CLIFFS.

The Animals Fell a Thousand Feet Into Parachute Creek.

The details of the attack by masked men upon the sheep herds owned by Charles Brown and John Miller were brought to Denver, Col. Carl Brown, a sheep herder, who was shot in the hip while defending his employer's property, was brought to town upon a mattress. The men who made the attack numbered about twenty-five. They entered upon the Book Cliff Mesa by an unfrequented trail at a time when everybody had gone to Grand Junction to attend the peach festival. They slaughtered 2000 sheep in Brown's corral and then drove over to the feeding grounds where Miller's sheep were grazing and drove 4000 animals over the cliffs, where they fell a distance of a thousand feet into Parachute Creek. There the mangled carcasses lie in horrible state.

The raiders left word that they destroyed no more simply because they lacked time. They promised to return and finish the job. The settlers are divided in sentiment. The cattle men have been fighting against the entrance of sheep men upon the mesas and the valleys of the western slope for years, and a number of murders have resulted.

Projectile Charged With Hydrogen.

A Frenchman, describing himself as a scientist, declares that he has invented a projectile charged with hydrogen, which would destroy every living thing that came in its path throughout a large extent of country. Since hydrogen exists only as a gas, except under immense pressure and at a temperature which comes near the absolute zero, and diffuses itself in the atmosphere with an amazing velocity, the Frenchman's invention may be described as wonderful, if true.—London Telegraph.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was the Bachelor Painter and the Raphael of England.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

ABOUT the only European monarch whose life is not insured is the Czar of Russia.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Will check an ugly cough at once and prevent a cold from going to the lungs. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

DON'T Wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Sleepless Nights

Make you weak and weary, unfit for work, indisposed to exertion. They show that your nerve strength is gone and that your nervous system needs building up. The

Hood's Sarsaparilla

urest remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves

Cures

creates an appetite, and gives sound, refreshing sleep. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL

Summer Complaints,

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

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SPECIAL AND HIGHEST AWARDS

on all their Goods at the

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

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WORK OFFERED We want agents everywhere to sell warranted nursery stock on salary; no experience necessary. W. D. CHASE CO., GENEVA, New York.

RUPTURED HORSES, COLTS, &c., cured by owner. Information free. *MOORE BROS., Albany, N. Y.*

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

BEEF BLOOD FOR POULTRY.

Beef blood is said to be an excellent food for poultry, as it is rich in nitrogen, approaching the white of an egg in composition. One who has tried it says that it must not be fed oftener than once or twice a week. A good way to prepare it is to thicken the blood with a mixture of meal and bran, put it into a bag and boil it.—New York World.

TO PREVENT REAL BLIGHT.

Experiments during three years have been carried on at the New York State experiment station by D. G. Fairchild to compare the efficacy of different fungicides against the leaf-blight, so destructive of nursery stock of plums and cherries. Windsor, Yellow Spanish and Montmorency cherries on Mahaleb stock, and the same variety on Mazzard stock, were treated, and in every case where the Bordeaux mixture was used the leafblight was prevented to a notable degree. The same was true of plums on Myrobolan and Marianna stock. The sprayed trees held their leaves later than the unsprayed. The tops and roots weighed more, and the stem was larger.—Rochester Post Express.

FEEDING WHEAT TO HORSES.

The difficulty in feeding wheat to horses is the quantity of gluten it contains, which, when masticated and swallowed, is apt to pack the food in the stomach, and thus caused indigestion, which is one of the worst of all the ailments horses are subject to. Oats, having thirty per cent of thick husk on the grain, do not act in this way, and are, therefore, a safe food. The simple way out of the difficulty is, therefore, to imitate the composition of oats by adding to the coarsely ground wheat a quantity of cut straw or hay, or even mixing wheat and oats, or by feeding the wheat in the ear, providing it is not bearded. If hay or straw cut finely or chopped, as it is termed, is used, it should be wet, and a handful of salt added to each feed to prevent fermentation.—New York Times.

OLD ASPARAGUS BEDS.

How long will the asparagus bed last? A suburban market gardner says he has a large bed about twenty years old which has about run out. The roots have grown into a thick mass all over the field. The rows of sprouts have widened until it is difficult to cultivate at all and the stalks have become small. Repeated losses by winter killing have left large gaps in some places.

To renovate such a field is a hopeless job, and to kill out the asparagus is almost equally difficult. Perhaps the easiest way to reclaim the land will be to chop up the surface with a wheel harrow and sow to oats or barley, followed by rye. It will take several seasons to kill out the plants.

It may be said here that an asparagus bed will last much longer than twenty years if the plants are set in wider rows and farther apart in the row. Plants which have plenty of room for their roots will send up large sprouts when fifty years old, in land well manured and clean. In the bed above mentioned the plants were crowded in only six inches to a foot apart, with less than four feet between the rows. — Massachusetts Ploughman.

ESSENTIALS IN DAIRYING.

M. J. R. Dunstan, director of agricultural education of Nottingham, England, after a recent visit to Denmark and an investigation of the dairy industry of that country, wrote; "In my opinion, the supremacy of Denmark in this industry is due in a great measure to the education of every one concerned, from the farmer to his dairymaid, and also to the system of co-operation adopted." In other words, education and intelligent methods all along the line, as the Farm and Dairy has frequently put it, is the basis upon which Denmark has been able to take a foremost rank among European countries in dairy matters, for Mr. Dunstan says that Denmark is not better adapted to dairying than the county of Norfolk, England, and she very largely supplies that county with butter. This is just the situation in America today. The dairy industry can only make substantial progress as the impetus and a general intelligence reach all who have a part in the work. The creamery that hasn't the co-operation of educated patrons striving to attain good results is effectively handicapped, and this difficulty furnishes one of the greatest obstacles that buttermakers and creamery managers have to contend with. Not long since we heard a buttermaker say that he was going to quit the business on account of this one discouraging feature of the work. The first great work that Elgin had to do was to make dairymen out of practically the entire farming community. With this accomplished, her reputation was easily made and maintained. We must emulate Elgin and Denmark methods in this respect in every district where dairying is practised. That condition is coming and coming quickly.—Farm and Dairy.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Never give fattening animals more food than they can eat up clean.

Too much rich, soft food when fowls are confined is one of the chief causes of infertile eggs.

The French have discovered that variety in the bill of fare of the milch cow means health, vigor and profit.

Milch cows should be encouraged to drink plenty of water in warm weather by providing it for them, fresh and cool.

He who plants a melon patch too near the public highway can scarcely be regarded as a promoter of public morals.

Coal ashes worked into a stiff clay soil make it more pliable and easily cultivated. Wood ashes help the soil to retain moisture.

A few extra dollars spent for a choice pure-bred boar will have telling effect upon all the hogs you raise for the next twenty years.

There is nothing superior to common land plaster for absorbing and holding stable odors. Dry and finely pulverized road dust is good.

No animal will thrive if overfed. It will seem to gain rapidly for awhile, but, sooner or latter, the digestive organs become impaired and disease results.

Market gardeners dig up the rhubarb roots in the fall and place them in a cellar or greenhouse. The shoots are forced and are ready to be marketed very early.

The Massachusetts Experiment Station made an experiment in feeding skim milk to calves and pigs. The result showed that it was equivalent to selling milk at thirty-five cents a hundred.

Raspberry canes may as well be cut away as soon as the fruit is gone to make room for the new shoots. To make the raspberries branch out, top the young canes when about three feet high.

The best way to checkmate low prices for feed stuffs, says a writer, is to keep good stock to eat them. It is bad policy for the farmer to do the hard work and let the commercial feeder make all the profit.

If there are dogs about put a wide-awake cow or two in the sheep pen with the sheep at night. If the cow has a young calf she will do especially faithful service. A billy goat would do the business pretty well.

One dairyman has reached the conclusion that no self-respecting cow will pay more for her feed and care than it is worth. Her milk is her capital, and if you get it you must pay for it, and you get what you pay for and no more.

If you haven't raised corn enough to fill that new silo—and it takes a lot of it—cider pumice can be packed in. It is well worth the trouble of hauling especially if made by the old process which leaves behind some of the juice.

The young steers are the ones that pay. They should be well bred, so as to grow rapidly. There is no necessity for keeping a steer longer than when it is three years old. The greatest gain in weight is when they are young.

Now is the time to think about what you will do with your boys in the way of education. If they are to remain on the farm and follow the calling of their father, will they be any worse off by reason of a scientific training?

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

GERMAN SALAD.

Potato salad is essentially German. To be perfect the potatoes should be cooked in a good rich broth, seasoned with vegetables. When cooked the potatoes are drained, allowed to get thoroughly cold, then sliced very thin. Small white onions, about a third of the quantity of potatoes are also sliced thin, and with a small quantity of cold chopped bacon are mixed with the potatoes and the whole moistened with a good oil and vinegar dressing, seasoned with the usual condiments, and, when liked, some chopped parsley and chives may be added.—New York Journal,

SPONGE STEAK.

Remove carefully every particle of bone, fat and gristle, as well as the tough end, from four porterhouse or two sirloin steaks; place in a stewpan with just enough water to cover them, and let them simmer (not boil) until they fall to pieces when taken from the pan. If the water cooks away before the meat is done add a little more, but keep closely covered and see that all the water is absorbed. When the meat is cooked remove from the fire, mince very fine, add pepper, salt and catsup to taste. Press out all the juice and add an unbeaten egg. Form into cakes with your hands, brown quickly in hot butter and lay on a bed of fresh green parsley.—New York News.

TO COOK AN OLD HEN.

When so eminent a scientist as Professor W. Mattieu Williams thought it worth his while to experiment with this somewhat tough subject for gastronomic contemplation, it may not be amiss to profit by the result of his experiment. He took a hen six years old, but otherwise in good condition, and cooked it slowly in water for four hours, then let it stand in the water until the next day, when it was roasted for about an hour, basting frequently with some of the broth in which it was simmered. It was then pronounced as tender and fine flavored as a young chicken roasted in the ordinary way, notwithstanding the good broth obtained by stewing.— New York Recorder.

TOMATO SOUP.

Rimoldi, of the Hotel Jefferson restaurant, gave me his recipe for "Tomato soup a la New Orleans."

I ate it the other night, and it was so very good I asked the amiable proprietor how it was made.

This is what he said:

"Fry two good-sized white onions to a golden brown in two ounces of butter, add a couple of ounces of raw ham, two large carrots, one gallon can of tomatoes, two quarts of good broth, two small garlics, four bay leaves, a pinch of thyme, salt, and black and cayenne pepper to taste. Let this cook slowly for two hours; press through a sieve, remove the fat; add ten or a dozen of okra, and let it come again to a boil until the okra is tender, then put in two heaping tablespoonfuls of hot rice, which has been separately cooked for the purpose, and serve."

The above is for ten people, and it's well worth the trouble.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Hot sunshine will remove scorch.

The best liquid for cleaning old brass is a solution of oxalic acid.

Never slice apples for making pies; quarter, core and cut each quarter in two pieces.

A spoonful of vinegar put into the water in which meats or fowls are boiled makes them tender.

Onions, turnips and carrots should be cut across the fibre, as it makes them more tender when cooked.

Keep your bread pans and apple dishes free from ill flavor by always washing them in hot water after using.

A pinch of soda added to sour fruit will take away much of the tartness and make much less sugar necessary for sweetening.

Boiling water, made strong with ammonia and applied with a whisk-broom cleans willow chairs admirably. Soap should never be used, as it turns them yellow.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

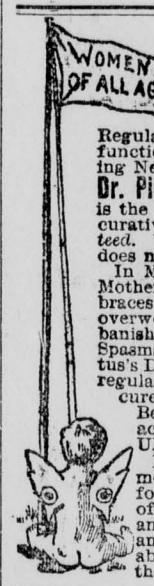
ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

The Ways of the Milkman.

Dairymen who are in the habit of diluting their milk with water have found out an ingenious plan of circumventing the public analysts. Under the act of Parliament they can request that their milk shall be analyzed by the chemists at Somerset House, and this they now do. Their object is to gain a little time, for milk quickly begins to ferment, and it is not possible to test with accuracy a decomposed fluid, and say what it consisted of before decomposition set in. Dr. Wynter Blythe instances a recent case of a dealer who sold milk diluted with at least eight per cent. of water. He appealed to Somerset House, and after a little delay Somerset House declared that there was no evidence of the addition of water, so that the case was dismissed. That he had nevertheless made no mistake in the matter Dr. Blythe is certain, as the milk had been subjected to an independent analysis by Mr. Colwell, who agreed with him. The only way out of the difficulty would be for each sanitary authority to have a freezing chamber, in which reference samples of milk, etc., could be frozen and preserved. Such a chamber would also be found useful for preserving meat supposed to be diseased until the evidence on both sides could be heard by a court of justice.—London News.

Two Guides to Happiness.

Here are a couple of guides to happiness which some wise person has lately discovered: "For a fit of passion, take a walk in the open air; you may then speak to the wind without hurting any person, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton." "For a fit of idleness, count the ticking of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat and go to work like a man."---New York Dispatch.



And conditions in life, are liable at times, to need an Invigorating Tonic; a Regulator of the natural, periodical function, and a Soothing and Bracing Nervine. For this purpose **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription** is the only medicine so certain in its curative action that it can be *guaranteed*. Your money is returned if it does not **cure.**

In Maidenhood, Womanhood, and Motherhood, it invigorates and braces up the exhausted, run-down, overworked and delicate; allays and banishes all Nervous Weakness, Fits, Spasms, Hysteria, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance; corrects all unnatural irregularities of monthly function and cures Periodical Pains, Weaknesses, Bearing Down Sensations, Backache, Catarrhal Inflammation, Ulceration and kindred maladies.

For those about to become mothers, it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens "labor" and the period of confinement, and promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail. 25 cents.

Eastman COLLEGE offers both sexes the best educational advantages at the LOWEST COST. Thorough instruction in ARITHMETIC and other ENGLISH BRANCHES, BOOKKEEPING, BANKING, CORRESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL LAW, etc.; PENMANSHIP, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, etc A live, practical school, teaching young people to earn a living and carefully fitting them for honorable positions. Business houses supplied with satisfactory assistants. **Situations furnished competent students. For catalogue, address** CLEMENT C. GAINES, PRESIDENT, 20 Washington Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. **Eastman**

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup.
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The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa, as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Will G. Smith and wife, of Altoona, are visiting friends in the valley.

Mrs. George Pheasant, of near Petersburg, is visiting friends in the valley.

Mr. Shultz, of Altoona, visited his daughter, Mrs. M. R. Brenneman, the past week.

R. M. Chilcott and two children, of Altoona, are visiting in the valley. Doc is about as fleshy as formerly.

Up to the present there have been but three small loads of cider apples taken to Cassville for manufacture.

W. T. Chilcott, of Jewel county, Kansas, arrived in the valley on Saturday. He informs me that he expects to stay some time.

The gentle showers of the past ten days have put the ground in nice order for seeding and most of the farmers have been busy seeding.

The smoke that our Democrat friends say was caused by the starting up of the furnaces all over the country, has disappeared and the sun shines in his former splendor.

A. W. Wright has been gathering in his sheep off the mountain. He says they are fifty per cent. better than they were a year ago and gives, as a reason, that they were not chased and worried by dogs this season as they were last season.

Buena Vista mill has been purchased by Hamilton and Luther Beaty, who, I am informed, intend to give it a general overhauling, and have secured Mr. Stroup to run it. This is news well received in this section as Mr. Stroup, when here before, proved himself a respectable gentleman and a good miller.

Miss Allie Greenland took a drive down the Big valley as far as Allenville some time ago and was so pleased with the country that she applied for a school and was successful in securing the Concord school. Allie has proven herself to be a successful teacher and as she is a lady as well, we venture she will render good satisfaction.

I am informed that the fences, which obstructed the travel on the Corbin road, have been removed. Now, if the sprouts on the mountain part of the road which have grown up on account of the road not being thrown open at this end are removed the road can be traveled, although the Raystown branch will have to be ferried until a bridge is built. Then, according to the county atlas, it will be only fifteen miles from Cassville to Huntingdon by the shortest public road.

MOUNT UNION.

R. A. Deen, of Harrisburg, was a visitor in town over Sunday.

Dr. G. W. Thompson visited in Juniata and Perry counties last week.

H. H. Nissley, of Mt. Joy, was the guest of C. W. Hiney on Friday last.

Rev. R. E. Wilson, of Lightstreet, was the guest of J. White Shaver, last week.

A partial eclipse of the moon on Friday evening last was observed by some of our astronomers.

The mandolin club, of this place, gave several entertainments at Port Royal fair last week.

David Rummell and Henkell Rummell, who are employed in Washington, D. C., are visiting parents and friends in town.

The Mount Union base ball club expects to play a game of ball with a Harrisburg club on the local grounds some time this week.

Dr. N. C. Scheaffer, State Supt. of Public Instruction, and C. M. Bower, esq., of Bellefonte, were visitors in town on Saturday last.

The big (?) Democratic picnic under the guise of a harvest home at Colgate's grove on Saturday last was not a howling success.

Seventy-nine tickets were sold at this office of the P. R. R. for the G. A. R. encampment at Pittsburg last week. Not so small for a little town.

Mrs. and Mrs. Philip Smith, of this place, held a family reunion at the home in this place last week. Every member of the family was present.

The Huntingdon baseball club came to this place on Wednesday last with the "only Shorty McCahan," and were promptly swiped by the home club by a score of 12 to 10.

Benj. Bolinger, whose critical illness has been noted several times in these columns, died at his home in this place on Monday morning last. The funeral will be held to-day.

The Young Ladies' Missionary Society of this place gave an entertainment in Schmittle's hall on Friday evening last to an appreciative audience. On account of the inclement weather the attendance was smaller than expected.

Clarksville, Mo.

SEPT. 16, 1894.

EDITOR ITEM :

I believe the last time I had anything to say for the ITEM was during the strike and bnrning of the World's Fair buildings, which events have passed into the many exciting of the past, and at present the country seems to be at peace, generally speaking, and especially since the Congress of this country have closed their greatest farce ever thrust upon an intelligent, patient people.

To-day's paper announces the defeat of Mr. Brackenridge in Kentucky, which proves that even in that rock-rooted country there is an element of morality and decent pride, which has given this brazen gentleman a chance to reflect on his past actions.

Generally speaking, we commercial men feel that the signs of the times are growing a little brighter. The crop reports show a full yield in wheat and oats, while corn will be a full half crop, and I think in this state (Mo.) the apple crop will be quite good.

This town, like many others along the Father of Waters, is beautifully located on the western bank just at the foot of a high ridge, terminating in a high pinnacle about 400 feet above the river, the top of which is not wider than your office and in the center of which Uncle Sam has planted his survey stone. From this little point one can look up and down the river until its serpentine form is lost in the dim blue mist; while opposite, one looks into the counties of Pike and Calhoun in Illinois, as far as the vision will permit.

While standing here wondering at the wonderful landscape, the steamer "Mary Morton" made her appearance, glistening in the sun as she curved in and out at the command of her pilot who must know every shifting sand bar and keep in the ever changing channel. In an hour she came to the landing and as soon as the gang plank touched the negro roustabouts sprang to the pile of freight, which melted away like a pile of straw before a regiment of wet soldiers, and after a few cursings from the mate (which no other man on earth need undertake to surpass) she is ready to "haul in" and is off again for another repetition at the next town.

But I am already tiresome, so I will close.

Respectfully,

T. M. W.

Marvlous Rsults.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons', Mapleton and Mill Creek.

Bible Society Report.

Second monthly report of A. C. Walther, colporteur of the Huntingdon county Bible society :

Number of families visited	1054
Number of families addressed on personal religion or prayed with	185
Number of Catholic families visited	52
Number of families destitute of the Scriptures	27
Number of meetings addressed	4
Sales of Bibles and Testaments	$26.56
Amount of donations made	6.73
Amount of contributions received	.50

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

"For God and Home and Every Land."

Huntingdon county White Ribbon women are singing notes of rejoicing and gladness. On the streets of Cassville, September 11th, could be seen groups of bright faced women, each wearing a bow of white ribbon, wending their way to the M. E. church, which was beautifully decorated with ferns and golden rod in honor of the convention. The afternoon session was opened by the president, Mrs. Woods, with a helpful Bible reading. Roll call showed the presence of twenty-one officers and delegates, the largest number in attendance for some years.

The evening session, with a crowded house, was a season of enthusiasm and interest from beginning to end. Rev. R. H. Stine cordially extended a greeting from the churches and pastors, and Mrs. Clarkson welcomed the delegates to the hearts and homes of Cassville. The response was made by Miss Gertrude Kauffman. Mrs. Hammer, State President, then spoke on the work of the W. C. T. U. and its aims, in her brightest and most convincing manner. Her words were replete with wisdom and truth and will not be soon forgotten.

The second day was devoted to reports from superintendents. Mrs. Corbin gave an encouraging report of railroad work. Not only were all Bibles furnished her, eagerly accepted by the men, but they come and asked for them. She spoke highly of the aid given her in her work by Cassville Union in furnishing Bibles and scrap books for cars and she asked other Unions to assist. Mrs. Clarkson, superintendent of jail and almshouse work, reported monthly visits to jail and once each week by local committee, contradicting the statement in certain papers that no reading could be found in jail but vile papers. There are always Bibles there and good papers are given prisoners every week. Meetings are held and the inmates take part in the singing. One young man has been converted and is leading a new life through their efforts. Mrs. Appleby gave a report of press work. Twelve columns have been granted us since May. Mrs. Heaton moved that the convention give the editors of the *Times* and ITEM a vote of thanks and their printing to do, when able to pay for it, for their courtesy in granting space for temperance notes. Mrs. Henderson gave report of pledged scholars in Sunday schools. Temperance lessons are taught in nearly all schools in the county. Mrs. Heaton reported 2,000 pages of literature given out; 200 against cider. Signals were distributed at campmeetings and at public meetings. Miss Borst reported three sermons on temperance. Miss Kauffman read a paper on the L. T. Legion that gave a good idea of this most important work. Mrs. Heaton, corresponding secretary, read an encouraging report. Each Union had been at work and one new one formed. Mrs. R. A. DeFrehn presented to the county the silk quilt made by the Unions and the sum of one hundred dollars as a result of the names on it. At this announcement great enthusiasm prevailed and all were amazed at the amount and accordingly rejoiced. The convention was grateful to Mrs. DeFrehn for her efforts and to all who helped her. Mrs. Harrison received the highest prize and Mrs. Smelker the next.

The last evening was devoted to the Demorest contest, which was a great success, owing to the efforts of Rev. Kauffman. Miss Anna Clarkson received the medal. Miss Minnie Shuman sang a solo, "Shadow on the Home." Mrs. Heaton played an organ solo, "The Parting Hour." Our whole ministerial force turned out to the sessions and greatly encouraged the workers. Lack of space prevents us giving names of contestants. Resolutions, thanking all who had helped to make the convention such a decided success, were read by Mrs. E. Enyeart and one of the best meetings we have held was declared ad journed. S. V. H.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

Insure Your (HOUSE, STABLE, FURNITURE.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.

9-5-94.

FIRE - SALE.

The Largest

"FIRE STOCK" ever offered in Huntingdon will be opened up on Saturday, Sept. 3nd, in the room formerly occupied by Wm. Reed, opera house block. While the fire damaged SOME of my goods a large part of it was NOT damaged in the least, some not even smoked—especially those in boxes, but we propose to

Close Out Our Entire Stock

before we start in the new again, and in order to do that the goods must go at a sacrifice, damaged or not damaged. Now is your time to lay by a supply of Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, Hats, Oil Cloths, Suspenders, Shirts, Lamps, Vases, Tinware, Brushes, Corsets, Laces, Embroideries, Mitts, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Lynn's Novelty Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Don't Fail to Go and See
The Greatest Wonder of the Nineteenth Century,

—THE GREAT—

BROOKLYN BRIDGE,

exhibition in the Show Windows at the store of

THOS. S. JOHNSTON, Agt.,

7th and Washington Sts.

The Bridge

is built out of **9,763** cakes of Toilet Soap, and is the finest display ever attempted in Central Pennsylvania, manufactured by the Cincinnati Soap Co., and is of excellent quality, having the same ingredients as the finest 15 and 25c-cent Soaps, and for the purpose of thoroughly introducing it we offer it for a limited time only,

2 Cakes for 5 Cents.

After you have admired the Grand Display, don't forget the attions inside the store. An opportunity seldom offered to grasp the unprecedented Bargains now being offered in

Seasonable Dress Goods, White Goods, Laces, Corsets, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

An immense stock, of excellent quality and correct styles, at prices to suit everybody.

50 doz Men's Working Shirts worth 50 cts.
25 " " Over Shirts " 50 " } for **39** cents each.
38 " " Overalls " 50 " }
23 " " Working Pants for 99 cents per pair.
Men's Cotton Socks, 3, 4 and 5 pairs for 25 cents.
3,700 yards dark and light Challies at 4 cents per yard.
4,300 yards Shirting Prints, at 4 " " "
2,900 yards best Apron Ginghams, at 5 " " "
3,700 yards Navy Blue Calicoes at 5 " " "

Our yard-wide Bleached Muslin at 6 cents and Unbleached at 5 cens per yard, are impressible.

Table Linens, Draperies, Chenille Curtains, Porteries, Table Covers, White Counterpains, &c., at prices that will be a surprise.

Our Motto: We Strive to Please. Quick Sales and Small Profits for Cash or Produce.

☞GRAIN, SEEDS and PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully Yours,

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. | **Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,**

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 19, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—The "bull-frog on the bank" is heard no more.

—Birds are collecting in flocks for their southward flight.

—T. L. Banks, of Ryde, was a Sunday visitor in this place.

—The regular monthly meeting of the borough council will be held next Monday evening.

—Charley McDonald, of Harrisburg, visited his brother, Thomas McDonald, in this place on Sunday last.

—We are under obligations to D. M. Cowher for a sack of flour manufactured at the new mill. The quality is very good.

—FOR SALE.—A Stevens rifle, 32 calibre. In excellent condition. Will be sold cheap. For further information call on S. B. Neice.

—The thirteenth reunion of the Forty-ninth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, will be held at Middleburg, Snyder county, October 16 and 17.

—Miss Bessie Onkst, of Hollidaysburg, who for the past few weeks has been visiting at the residence of W. H. Mounts, returned home last week.

—Mrs. Sarah Peters and daughter, Elsie, of St. Joseph, Missouri, visited Mrs. Peters' sister, Mrs. D. M. Cowher, and other relatives in this place Monday and Tuesday last.

—T. M. Logan has disposed of his stock of store goods to I. N. Foust and George F. Whistler, and has received an interest in the sand works of I. N. Foust & Co., near Huntingdon.

—M. E. church services for next Sabbath: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; preaching by Rev. D. D. Kauffman, of Cassville, 10.15 A. M.; Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Senior League, 6.30 P. M.

—John Leffard, of Huntingdon, while in the act of discharging a muzzle-loading shot gun on Thursday evening last, had his left hand badly lacerated by the bursting of the barrel of the weapon.

—A new line of Watches and Jewelry just received and will be sold at extremely low prices by the Mount Union jeweler. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Agt.,
Water Street, Mount Union, Pa.

—Repair work done by the Mount Union Jeweler is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Agt.,
Water Street, Mount Union, Pa.

—An Italian named Clemandina Salvich, was struck and fatally injured by Altoona accommodation while walking on the railroad tracks near the coal wharf at Huntingdon last Thursday evening.

—Dr. N. C. Heaton, dentist, will be in Mapleton Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 24, 25 and 26, and will be prepared to do all kinds of dental work satisfactorily and at reasonable prices.

—A. B. Gillam has been painting, papering and making other improvements to his store room near the depot. He will put in a glass front in a few days and expects to move his store thereto shortly.

—FOR RENT.—The store room in Mapleton known as Rex's "old reliable" stand. Best location in the town and an excellent opening for the proper party. For further particulars call on or address, W. H. Rex, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—There will ge a picnic and reunion at Woodvale next Friday under the auspices of the Grangers and Populists. The East Broad Top railroad will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line at the low rate of twenty-five cents.

—The reunion to be held tomorrow at Alexandria promises to be largely attended. Advices received from there yesterday state the ancient town is all ready well filled with visitors, but ample accommodations are being provided for all.

—A Republican mass meeting will be held in the opera house, Huntingdon, next Monday evening at 7.30 P. M. Gen. D. H. Hastings, Republican candidate for Governor, will be present to speak on the political issues of the day. Other speakers will be Gen. Jas. W. Latta, Hon. Chas. F. Warwick, Hon. Thad. M. Mahon and others. All people, irrespective of party, are requested to attend and hear these distinguished men.

—H. H. Ashman, of Three Springs, and Miss Ellen W. Kessler, of Philipsburg, were united in marriage on Wednesday last, at the home of the bride. The happy couple left the same evening for an extended trip through the New England states.

—An interesting literary entertainment under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor societies of the Presbyterian and U. B. churches was held in the U. B. church last Wednesday evening. A large audience was present and was pleased with the program rendered.

—A. W. Kelley has been making frequent trips to Huntingdon during the past two weeks. The purpose of his visits was kept secret but it transpires that he has a niece up there in whom he is much interested. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are naturally quite proud of their heir.

—The Allegheny conference of the U. B. church convenes to-day at Conemaugh. Rev. Maxwell will leave to attend the sessions on Friday. The indications are that Rev. Maxwell will be transferred to Philipsburg and that Rev. B. J. Hummel will be his successor on this charge.

—The Schuylkill county auditors report that in that county during the last fiscal year the whisky bill at the almshouse was over $1300 and the cigar bill over $700. The poor directors state that much of it was used in entertaining the grand juries and officials from that and other counties.

—The re-dedication of the Lutheran church at Grafton will take place on Sunday, September 23. The building has been completely renovated and greatly improved by the addition of a new cupola, which also contains a new bell, and repainting of the whole building and some repairs to the interior.

—The Railroad Mens' Christian Association, of Huntingdon, will conduct a service in the U. B. church at this place next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. This association has been doing a great work at Huntingdon and all persons are invited to attend the service to be conducted by them next Sunday.

—A Lancaster dispatch says: "The Susquehanna river is lower than it has been within the knowledge of any one in the county. A rock appeared at Bainbridge a few days ago upon which are scratched the figures 1820. The rock has never been above water until now in these 74 years, to anyone's knowledge."

—Mrs. Esther McClain, wife of Samuel McClain, late of Saltillo, died on Wednesday last, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, after an illness of several weeks' duration. Mrs. McClain was an estimable Christian woman and was a consistent member of the M. E. church for many years. She is survived by five sons and four daughters.

—Jno. B. Kean, editor of *Home News* was in town a few hours last Friday evening. He informs us that arrangements for the reunion of all former Alexandrians, to be held at that place tomorrow are perfected and the indications are that the ancient village will be crowded with her prominent sons and daughters. The ITEM wishes all an enjoyable time.

—E. Guy Rex, who some weeks ago won the county medal in the bicycle contest at Mount Union, made a good run over muddy roads last Saturday from Huntingdon to Mapleton. He passed the court house at Huntingdon at 10 minutes before three o'clock and at 3.38 by the same watch was standing at the depot at Mapleton, making the run of nine miles in 48 minutes.

—Chief Hazen, of the secret service, gives notice of a very dangerous new counterfeit $20 United States silver certificate. It is of the series of 1891, check letter "C," plate No. 5, J. Fount Tillman, register; D. N. Morgan, treasurer; portrait of Daniel Manning; small scalloped carmine seal. The note is well executed and is printed from an etched plate. In the portrait of Daniel Manning the mustache does not curl at the ends, as in the genuine, but runs out to stubbed ends. There is a white line outlining the entire left side of the face and neck. The treasury numbers are out of aligument, but their color is good; the parallel ruled lines in the panels containing the numbers are broken, leaving white spots. The color of green ink used on the back is too light, giving it a dull appearance.

—Now that you have registered and have been assessed, the next thing to be attended to is the payment of your tax. Examine your receipts and see whether you have one dated since November 6, 1892. If not, and you are over 22 years old, you must pay a county or state tax before October 6th.

—The Granville correspondent of the Lewistown *Gazette* says: Miss May Glasgow was struck by fast line while riding her grandmother's horse over the railroad crossing at Anderson station Friday. An east bound freight hid the passenger train from her view untill too late to escape it. The horse was killed instantly and its rider hurled to the ground, rendering her unconscious, but escaping with a few bruises.

—The Democratic state convention reconvened in Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week to fill vacancies on the state ticket caused by the death of Hannibal K. Sloan, of Indiana county, and the withdrawal of ex-Judge Bucher, of Union county, the nominees for congressmen-at-large. Thomas Collins, of Bellefonte, and Henry Meyer, of Allegheny, were unanimously chosen as the new candidates for the places.

—Clarion *Republican*: "Miss Emma J. Bates, who some years ago taught in the public schools of Clarion, and in the Carrier seminary, has been nominated on the republican ticket of North Dakota as superintendent of public schools for that state. Miss Bates had charge of her own canvass for the nomination and found formidable opponents in John H. Devine and Prof. J. H. Holland. She was able to side-track the latter by making herself solid with the Young Men's Republican league. She then entered into negotiations with Mr. Devine, first demanding unconditional surrender. This he refused. After further negotiations it is said he agreed to pull off the track, provided she would, if elected, make him her deputy and marry him into the bargain. After some deliberation she agreed to do this, provided he would stump the state for her. This was also agreed to, and as he is a powerful speaker, Miss Bates is conceded to have made the shrewdest political deal yet known.

Another Enemy of the Apple.

We find the following item floating around in our exchanges. What foundation there may be for it we cannot say, and we only reprint it that fruit-growers may be advised and investigate: "A newly discovered pest is ravaging the apple and pear orchards of Pennsylvania. Through its work the annual crop will be reduced one-third. Its work resembles that of the locust family, and in three years will ruin an entire orchard. The pest is a small horned beetle of the same family that destroyed the pine trees in the northern belt of Virginia, and the only way to prevent its ravages is to trim off the branches from three to six inches beyond the track of the insect and until healthy wood is reached. Burn the affected branches. We have not heard anything of this parasite in this county. But certain it is our apple crop is becoming less certain every year.

Reunion.

The next annual reunion of the Penn'a. Vet. Vol. Regimental Association, will be held at Tyrone, Pa., on Friday and Saturday, October 19 and 20, 1894. Camp fire on the evening of the 19th. Able speakers will be present. By addressing the president, D. P. Stewart, Gorsuch, Huntingdon county, Pa., you will be furnished with orders for reduced railroad fare, for yourself and family. In ordering state the number wanted.

Four Big Sucesses.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. B.O'Connor & Sons.

Sale Register.

THURSDAY, Sept. 27, 1894, S. P. Smith, assignee of John Kilgore, will sell on the premises in Union township, about 2½ miles southwest of Mapleton, 2 horses, 1 shote, 2-horse wagon, sled, cutting box, lot of oats, lot of hay, plows, harrow, corn planter, lot of corn, lot of locust posts, cultivator, wheelbarrow, cider barrels, scythe, grindstone, lot of turnips and cabbage, etc. Terms made known on day of sale.

Court Proceedings.

The criminal calender at court last week was unusually large and Huntingdon was well filled with persons summoned as witnesses in the various cases. Not near all the criminal business was disposed of and all civil cases were continued until next term.

Louisa M. Jacobs, executrix of the estate of Dr. W. P. McNite, was directed to pay to Nellie McNite Suydam the sum of $54.50, the amount due her on the legacy bequeathed by Dr. McNite.

The sheriff's inquisition on the real estate of Elisha S. Green, late of Springfield township, was approved.

E. O. Rogers was appointed guardian of the minor children of Dyson Duffy, late of Cromwell township. Bond in $1200.

David M. Miller, guardian of Benson Keatley, was authorized to expend $100 for the education of his ward.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of Blasius Beha, late of Lincoln township, was confirmed nisi.

The order to sell the real estate of Adam Heeter, late of Clay township, was continued.

Thaddeus Jackson, administrator of Thomas Gorsuch, late of Oneida township, was granted an order to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

J. C. Shafer, administrator of the estate of Robert A. Oakman, late of Union township, was granted an order to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

The report of the commission to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Samuel H. White, of West township, was filed and approved. The patient was directed to be removed to the asylum at Harrisburg.

The return of the order of sale of K. A. Lovell, esq., assignee of Isaac Taylor, of Tod township, was confirmed.

In the matter of annexation of land to the borough of Mt. Union, the appointment of Thos. W. Myton, esq., is continued.

Philip Brown's use, vs. Carbon township rule awarded to show cause why mandamus should not issue for the payment of above stated judgment.

Thos. S. Johnston, assignee of H. H. Lane, was directed to re-convey to the assignor all the estate, real and personal which the said assignor assigned for the benefit or creditors.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of Gehrett & Son, as made by Dr. W. T. Browning, assignee, was real and confirmed nisi.

Gertie Fernberg, vs. Henry Fernberg. Subpoena in divorce. W. W. Chisolm, esq., appointed commissioner to take testimony.

The return of sale of S. P. Smith, assignee of Samuel B. Grove, who sold the property of assignor at public sale, was confirmed nisi.

A. R. Foster and Reuben Chilcote were appointed appraisers in the assigned estate of John Kilgore, of Union township.

A subpoena in divorce was awarded in the case of Dallas Walls, vs. Laura Walls.

The report of H. H. Waite, esq., auditor appointed to hear and decide exceptions and make distribution of the fund in the hands of M. L. Rex and P. K. Brandt, assignees of Kendig & Hostetter, was read and confirmed nisi.

Jesse Clouser was chosen foreman of the grand jury and true bills were found in the following cases: L. M. Speer, assault and battery; Irvin Putt, A. Lee, Wm. Guyer, J. M. Chilcoat, Sigel Anderson, Wm. Stair, f. and b.; Jesse McCrum, rape and fornication; John Baker, selling liquor without license; Asa Price, assault and battery; Emanuel Lott, Charles Hershey and Burchard Graham, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Henry Hoover, same; Henry A. Baker and James Kelley, forgery and uttering forgery; Nicholas Abel and John Abel, assault and battery; Samuel Rogers, larceny and breaking jail; Berchwood Graham and Charles Hershey, breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony, John P. King, Joseph Yaw, Priscilla Craig and John Sponeybarger, burglary; H. W. Troxell, false pretense; Edward Couch, murder, robbery and larceny; Dr. S. M. Brown, abortion and use of instruments to commit abortion.

L. M. Speer plead guilty and sentence was suspended.

In the f. and b. cases the usual sentence was imposed.

Jesse McCrum was found not guilty but pay costs.

William Guyer was found guilty of fornication and sentenced to pay a fine of $40 and costs.

John Baker was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs and undergo imprisonment for three months.

Asa Price sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Harry A. Baker plead guilty and James Kelley was acquitted.

Samuel Rogers for larceny was sentenced to pay $1.00 fine, costs and undergo imprisonment in penitentiary for two years and for breaking jail $1.00 fine and undergo imprisonment in penitentiary for one year.

H. W. Troxell was found not guilty but pay half the costs; the other half to be paid by Frank O Connor the prosecutor.

Edward Couch found not guilty but Judge Furst gave notice that any landlord selling liquor to Couch would have his license revoked.

The trial of Dr. Brown took up considerable time. He was acquitted on first count but was found guilty on second count and was sentenced to pay $100 fine, costs and undergo imprisonment in penitentiary for two years.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.
ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N.Y.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Few Spanish farmers are able to read and write.

An Irishman says that the best preventive for the nose-bleed is to keep your nose out of other people's business.

The city council of London is discussing the establishment of municipal pawn shops, where money may be advanced to the poor at reasonable rates of interest.

Professor Vanberry recently lectured on the subject of "Fashionable Languages" before the members of the Buda-Pesth English Club. "English," he says, "may now be called the most fashionable language in all parts of the world."

Argentine Republic and Uruguay are the richest countries in the world in the matter of horses and horned stock, Austria leads the list in sheep, Servia in pigs. Italy is poor in horses, Portugal in cattle, Belgium in sheep and Greece in hogs.

Says the Philadelphia Record the value and necessity of home rule for American cities receive an emphatic illustration in the statement made in the New York Constitutional Convention that the yearly revenues of New York City are $36,000,000 The total revenues of the United States in 1870 were only $60,000,000.

A medical writer suggests that the admittedly large increase in crimes of violence and in suicides the past few months has been due to the fact that the scarcity and dearness of fruit in our markets have compelled more flesh eating than usual. This assumes, of course, that animal food stimulates the passions and arouses the latent beast in mankind.

Professor James Taft Hutfield thinks that the region of Massachusetts in which Northampton is situated has contributed to this country a larger share of intellectual ability than any other of its size. He regards Dr. William D. Whitney, the Sanscrit scholar, as the most distinguished native of that region who has recently joined the army of the dead.

Mrs. Virginia L. Minor, of St. Louis who leaves $1,000 in her will to Susan B. Anthony, was plaintiff in the celebrated case, of Minor vs. Happerstett in which she claimed the right of suffrage under the fourteenth amendment. She was a descendant in two lines from the grandfather of General Washington and showed the Washington blood in her face. In her youth she was a beauty, and even at seventy her face retained a delicacy and refinement which years could not obliterate. Three of her ancestors were members of the commission which sentenced the rebels in Bacon's rebellion, and it may interest antiquarians to know that they were also ancestors of the rebel Washington who just a hundred years later completed the work Bacon had begun.

The Boston Herald remarks that man is growing lazier and lazier every year. He is living in a machine age, when his walking and his climbing, if not his eating, is done for him by some mechanical invention too obvious to be recorded. If it were not for the athletics and gymnasiums it is believed the race would lose the use of its legs, as scientists say it is losing its jaws and its teeth from too much civilization. Men who used to skip up the long flights of stairs of down-town buildings without a murmur now complain if they are asked to walk up one. And it isn't age, either, for boys in their teens will "wait for an elevator' an hour rather than give their legs needful exercise. The result of so much level action would be horrid was there no bicycle in existence. But the wheelman goes "upstairs" for hours and says not a word when there is a saddle under him. It may be this universal wheel is the real cause of the present indolence. On some new principle developed by this popular notion, otherwise able-bodied citizens now refuse to live in houses with high stories and no "lifts," and kick at any "steps" over or under any railroad tracks. In short, there are people who would rather risk their lives than have the grade changed on a road they would be in the habit of crossing.

The Kettle.

There's many a house of grandeur,
With turret, tower and dome,
That knows not peace or comfort,
And does not prove a home.
I do not ask for splendor
To crown my daily lot,
But this I ask—a kitchen
Where the kettle's always hot.

If things are not ship-shape,
I do not fume or fret,
A little clean disorder
Does not my nerves upset.
But one thing is essential,
Or seems so to my thought,
And that's a tidy kitchen
Where the kettle's always hot.

In my Aunt Hattie's household,
Though skies outside are drear,
Though times are dark and troubled,
You'll always find good cheer.
And in her quaint old kitchen—
The very homiest spot—
The kettle's always singing,
The water's always hot.

And if you have a headache,
Whate'er the hour may be,
There is no tedious waiting
To get your cup of tea.
I don't know how she does it—
Some magic she has caught—
For the kitchen's cool in summer,
Yet the kettle's alway hot.

Oh, there's naught else so dreary
In household kingdom found
As a cold and sullen kettle
That does not make a sound.
And I think that love is lacking
In the hearts in such a spot,
Or the kettle would be singing
And the water would be hot.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Bruce Gaynor's Diplomacy.

"Oh, dear, I wish he would come!"

Kate Talbot looked at her watch, and then ran out into the hall to compare its enameled hands with the dial of the old clock on the landing.

She was a tall, handsome, girl, with brown hair. Her eyes, large and soft, of a peculiar hazel tint, were full of dreamy languor, and the white and pink bloom of her cheeks betokened very plainly that she never had turned day into night and night into day, after the approved fashion of metropolitan belles. No; Kate Talbot was a rustic beauty, fresh and uncontaminated by the sinister influence of city life.

"Here he comes; and he is not alone."

And within just thirty seconds Miss Talbot was on the steps, inclining her head to Mr. Rossmere Wylie, and holding out an eager, fluttering little hand toward her father.

"No letter, papa?"

"None, Katy."

Rossmere's quick eye scanned Kate's countenance as she stood there, a single rose among her dark tresses, and one hand slightly holding together the folds of her blue cashmere shawl. How plainly he saw the expression of keen disappointment that fluttered across her perfect features!

"Kate," said Mr. Talbot, quietly dismounting from his horse, "somehow it is difficult for me to believe in this gay cavalier of yours."

"Papa!"

"'Out of sight, out of mind,' is a very old proverb, you know, my dear; and it is just possible, among the attractions of a fashionable watering-place, that he has forgotten."

"Never, papa! You and Rossmere always were unjustly prejudiced against him."

Kate spoke with very genuine enthusiasm. She believed in Bruce Gaynor just as implicitly as she believed in the sunshine at her feet, and it seemed impossible that any one else should for a single second doubt his truth and sincerity.

Rossmere Wylie looked at her with grave intentness. Suppose that Bruce was faithless! He sternly checked within himself the upspringing throb of his heart. Was it for him to build up a palace of happiness on the wreck of Kate's love?

And Rossmere Wylie resolved to go to Saratoga and survey the field for himself.

Mr. Bruce Gaynor was walking up and down the piazza, in the afternnon sunshine. It was certainly very considerate of him to give the young ladies such a fine opportunity of admiring his beautiful eyes and rich Spanish complexion and exquisite figure.

"Have you heard who arrived this morning, Gaynor?"

Colonel Melford's hand, laid lightly on Gaynor's shoulder, arrested his sauntering movements.

"No; any one worth cultivating?"

"Miss Montressor."

"Miss Montressor, the heiress? Why, I thought she was to be among the White Mountains."

"She has changed her mind apparently; at all events, here she is. There's a chance for you, young man."

Bruce Gaynor's handsome eyes sparkled.

"Introduce me."

"Can't, unfortunately; haven't the honor of a personal acquaintance myself; but I can tell you who can."

"Who?"

"Wylie; he came yesterday—Rossmere Wylie, you know; he's a cousin or something of the golden damsel. And there she is now!"

Bruce Gaynor winced a little.

"What! that fat, dowdy little concern by the door? Why, I thought she was a beauty."

"So she is, considered from a financial point of view. My dear fellow, don't be hypercritical."

"Why, she's forty if she's a day."

"Very possibly; but only think of her bank stock and railroad shares! Think the matter over."

Bruce Gaynor did think the matter over and made up his mind in very short order.

"Good evening, Mr. Wylie," he said, half an hour or so later, as he encountered Rossmere. "I believe I had the pleasure of meeting you at Weldington."

Mr. Wylie inclined his head.

"I understand Miss Montressor is your cousin, and I have resolved to ask at your hands the privilege of an introduction."

"I shall be happy to oblige you," said Rossmere, with the least perceptible shrug of his shoulders.

So Mr. Gaynor was formally presented in the lists as a candidate for the smiles of Miss Emily Montressor.

She certainly was not handsome. Her hair was thin and her eyes didn't both look in the same direction. But then Bruce remembered her money.

"I don't really know what to do about Katy Talbot," thought Mr. Gaynor to himself, uneasily twisting up the pink envelope that had enwrapped her last glowing, impulsive, loving little epistle, "I was a great fool to allow myself to get so entangled, but it isn't too late yet to back out gracefully. I guess I won't answer her letter; women are generally pretty quick to take a hint of that sort."

Thus cogitating Bruce Gaynor lighted his cigar with the pink envelope.

And Rossmere Wylie watched the curious developments of the little life drama that was being enacted under his eyes with contemptuous indignation.

"A heartless scoundrel!" he thought. "Kate will be well rid of him. And yet, poor girl, she did believe in him."

Yet Rossmere Wylie felt a certain thrill of delight as he thought of Kate Talbot free, disenchanted once more from the glamour that had hung around her life.

August was gone; the golden orb of the full September moon was looking calmly into the curtained recess of the huge bay-window where Mr. Bruce Gaynor sat by Miss Emily Montressor.

"My Emily! my heart's own," he murmured.

"Do you really love me?" lisped the charmer.

"Ah, Emily, I have felt of late how utterly impossible it will be for me to be happy away from your smiles. You will marry me, dearest? You will give me the right to call you my own?"

"But, Bruce," faltered the fair one, "I am so much older than you."

"A year or so, perhaps, darling; but what does that signify to hearts that are congenial? Say yes darling."

And Miss Montressor said "Yes."

"But I really am afraid to let my niece know; I'm sure she will oppose it."

"My love we will spare her the opportunity; we will go quietly to church tomorrow and be married."

"Oh, Bruce!"

Mr. Gaynor's handsome eyes flashed in triumph; he was sure of the prize at last. Poor, forgotten Kate!

The sudden wedding of the middle-aged Miss Montressor with the chief exquisite of the season made a nine days' sensation at Saratoga. Kate Talbot heard of it in due time, and cried a night before she began to realize that she had had a fortunate escape. And Rossmere Wylie came back from Saratoga, just in time to catch her heart in the rebound.

While Mr. Wylie and Miss Talbot were gathering grapes and whispering exceedingly interesting nothings under the green shadow of the arbors at Weldington, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Gaynor were enjoying the grandeur of Niagara.

"Sublime!" ejaculated Bruce, gently pressing the hand that lay on his arm.

"Very nice!" said Emily absently. "But I'm so disappointed about this letter from Emmy."

Who's Emmy?"

"My niece, dear. I thought, of course, she'd send me something very nice for a wedding present; but—but—"

"Dearest, do not weep!"

"I—I can't help it!" sobbed Mrs. Gaynor. "It's too mean of Emmy. She always did oppose my marrying; but I never thought she would be so spiteful."

"We care not for her good or bad opinion, dear. Your husband is now all the world to you, my Emily."

"That's just what she says, the hateful thing!"

"Calm yourself, my love. What do we want of her paltry wedding presents?"

"It isn't that, Bruce, but—"

"But what?"

"She's cut off my allowance, the hard-hearted minx; and she so rich!"

"What! are there two heiresses in the Montressor family?"

"Two heiresses? No. What do you mean, Bruce?"

"Do I"—Bruce cleared his throat huskily, and went on—"understand that—that your niece—"

"Why, you must often have heard of my niece, Emily Montressor—she was named after me—the heiress? And she's a great beauty, too—at least some people call her so; but for my part I never could bear these blondes."

Bruce Gaynor stood staring at the everlasting tumult of the "American Fall" with eyes that seemed turned to stone, while his bride prattled on.

"And now she's cut off my allowance, and left me without a cent in the world. Well, it's lucky I've got a husband to take care of me now; isn't it, Brucie, dear?"

Bruce Gaynor did not answer; he could not. His tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of his month; every drop of blood in his body stood still. Had he sacrificed his youth and brilliant prospects for this?

And then he remembered sweet Kate Talbot, and thought vindictively of Rossmere Wylie.

"He knew—he must have known that there were two Emily Montressors," thought Gaynor, clenching his teeth. "He saw me walk into the trap, and never opened his lips to warn me. O, what a fool! what a double-distilled blockhead I have been!"

So he had; but unfortunately it was too late for his self-appreciation to be of any use. He was safely married to Miss Emily Montressor, but not to the Emily! And Mr. Gaynor felt, with a bitter pang of humiliation that his snug little piece of diplomacy had been an utter failure.—New York News.

Apropos.

"Get off the earth, will ye?" shouted the rude urchin whose path had been obstructed by a kind-looking but queerly clad gentleman. He did not get angry. On the contrary, he looked pleased.

"Sech," he said, "is fame. Sonny, I'm kinder surprised that ye knowed me, but it's ter yer credit that ye keep up with whut's going on. It'll probably please ye ter know I'm expectin' ter get off the earth in about three more days—jes' ez soon es I kin git one little improvemeut in my flyin' machine.

And the kind looking old gentleman strode on, happier than he had been before in months.—Washington Star.

"Music Hath Power."

"Were you moved by her music?"

"Yes, it amounted to that. I think we should have kept the flat another year if it hadn't been for her."—Puck.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 23.

Lesson Text: "Daniel's Abstinence," Daniel i., 8-20—Golden Text Daniel i., 8—Commentary.

Once more we have the choice of a temperance or a missionary lesson, and, as usual, I choose without hesitation the missionary lesson, firmly believing that to give the gospel to every creature as speedily as possible is the great desire of our Lord, and when a majority of believers get as full of the Spirit as the drunkard gets full of strong drink everything will to them seem very trifling when compared with the importance of the Saviour's last command. Daniel and his friends at Babylon were men of one aim aud purpose.

1. "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a branch shall grow out of his roots." How very interesting it is that whether it be a temperance or a missionary lesson we come to the everlasting people for it—Israel, God's glory (Isa. xlvi., 13), and the one to be exalted is the Prince of Peace, who shall sit on David's throne and establish the kingdom forever (Isa. ix., 6, 7). The Righteous Branch is to be raised up unto David and will be a prosperous King, executing judgment and justice in the earth in the days when Judah shall be saved and Israel shall dwell safely (Jer. xxiii., 5, 6).

2. "And the Spirit of the Lord shall rest upon Him, the Spirit of wisdom and understanding, the Spirit of counsel and might, the Spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord." The Spirit without measure, in all His fullness, the sevenfold Spirit, or, as in Rev. i., 4; iii., 1, the seven Spirits of God, including wisdom to devise and power to carry out successfully every plan for the welfare of the kingdom and the good of the whole earth. The gospel story tells how Jesus was born by the Spirit; at His baptism the Spirit came as a dove and abode upon Him; He was led, wrought miracles, was crucified, rose again in the Spirit's power. He has sent the same Spirit to fill every believer, that in His power we may manifest the life of Christ and be His witnesses unto the ends of the earth (Acts i., 8).

3. "And shall make Him of quick understanding in the fear of the Lord, and He shall not judge after the sight of His eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of His ears." The expression, "The fear of the Lord," is one of the most notable in the Bible, and yet comparatively but little considered. In this and the last verse we see it to be one of the characteristics of the Spirit, and that He will make us quick to understand it. May it not include such a consciousness of the presence of the Lord as will enable one to live as in His sight, submitting everything, even the smallest details of daily life, to His judgment, with desire above all things for His guidance and approval?"

4. "But with righteousness shall He judge the poor and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth, and He shall smite the earth with the rod of His mouth, and with the breath of His lips shall He slay the wicked." The whole story of "the sufferings of Christ and the glory that shall follow" (I Pet. i., 11) is often summarized in a single passage. This verse speaks of His coming in glory to judge the nations and destroy the wicked. Compare the sharp sword of Rev. xix., 15, with which He shall smite the nations, and see also verse 21. As to the poor and the meek, see Ps. lxxii., 11-14, and Ps. xxxvii., 11.

5. "And righteousness shall be the girdle of His loins and faithfulness the girdle of His reins." His name is "the Lord Our Righteousness" (Jer. xxiii., 6), and whether He judges the poor or makes war it is all in righteousness (Rev. xix., 11). Righteous and faithful, just and true is He in all His thoughts and ways.

6. "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them." The same truth is stated in chapter lxv., 25, and leads us to look for the time when "the creation itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God (Rom. viii., 21). There is no need to spiritualize this verse and make it mean that people who act like wild beasts shall become gentle as a playful kid and harmless as a calf, although that application of it may lawfully be made. But as to its interpretation let no one separate it from its context, which is clearly the restoration of Israel (verses 11, 12), and the time of the kingdom so long ago foretold, and though so long delayed yet sure to come when the Nobleman shall return from the far country (Luke xix., 12; Acts iii., 21).

7. "And the cow and the bear shall feed. Their young ones shall lie down together, and the lion shall eat straw like the ox." As in the garden of Eden, so shall it be in some measure during the thousand years and perfectly in the new earth. The Bible is a story of earth with God delighting in it and in its inhabitants. Thus it begins and thus it ends, while the thousands of intervening years between the fall and the restoration are filled up with the record of such as walk with God during the waiting time and make Him known to others, or of those who rebel against Him and must share doom of His enemies. The Bible is given to us that we may know God and make Him known to others. He works by His Spirit through His word.

8. "And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice's den." The author of all poison being bound in the pit, his evil influence shall not be felt those thousand years. The venomous things shall be the playthings of children, and "the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof" (Zech. viii., 5).

9. "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." As thoroughly as water covers whatever it can reach, so thoroughly shall the knowledge of the glory of the Lord cover the whole earth. Compare Num. xiv., 21, and Hab. ii., 14, and see the prayer of David in Ps. lxxii., 18, 19. First shall all Israel be saved at the coming of the Lord in His glory, when they look on Him whom they have pierced (Jer. xxxi., 33, 34, Isa. lx., 21; Zech. xii., 10; xiii., 1), and then shall nations be blessed through them (Isa. xxvii., 6; lx., 3). The sooner the gospel is preached to every creature will the church be completed and caught to meet the Lord in the air, which must take place before He can come to the earth to reign. Before He can come in His glory many things must occur, but before He comes to the air for His church we know of nothing that must necessarily occur except the evangelization of the world sufficiently to complete His church. Therefore let us with all possible speed give the gospel to every creature.—Lesson Helper.

Canada's Deficit.

There is a deficit of nearly $2,000,000 in the revenues of Canada for the last fiscal year.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Holy Compulsion."

TEXT: "And compel them to come in."—Luke xvi., 23.

The plainest people in our day have luxuries which the kings and queens of olden times never imagined. I walked up and down the stairs of Holyrood palace—a palace that was considered one of the wonders of the world—and I said: "Can it be possible that this is all there was of this reputed wonderful place?" And this is the case in many other instances. There are fruits in Westchester County and on Long Island farms far better than the pomegranates and apricots of Bible times. Through all the ages there have been scenes of festivities, and the wealthy man of my text plans a great entertainment and invites his friends. If one builds a beautiful home, he wants his acquaintances to come and enjoy it. If one buys an exquisite picture, he wants his friends to come and appreciate it, and it was a laudable thing when the wealthy man of my text, happy himself, wanted to make other people happy. And so the invitations went out, but something went very much wrong. You can imagine the embarrassment of anyone who has provided a grand feast when he finds out that the guests invited do not intend to come. There is nothing that so provokes the master of the feast as that.

Well, these people invited to this great banquet of the text made most frivolous excuses. The fact was, I suppose, that some of them were offended that this man had succeeded so much better in the world than they had. There are people in all occupations and professions who consider it a wrong to them that anybody else is advanced. I suppose these people invited to the feast said among themselves: "We are not going to administer to that man's vanity. He is proud enough now. We won't go. Besides that we could all give parties if we made our money the way that man makes his."

So when the messengers went out with the invitations there was a unanimous refusal. One man said, "Oh, I have bought a farm, and I must go and look at it." He was a land speculator and had no business to buy land until he knew about it. A frivolous excuse. Another man said, "I have bought five yoke of oxen." The probability is that he was a speculator in live stock. He ought to have known about the oxen before he bought them. Besides that, if he had been very anxious to get to the feast, he could have hooked them up and driven them on the road there. Another frivolous excuse. Another man said, "Oh, I have married a wife, and I can't come," when if he had said to his wife, "I have an invitation to a splendid dinner. It is highly complimentary to me. I should very much like to go. Will you go along with me?" she would have said, "To be sure, I will go." Another frivolous excuse. The fact was that they did not want to go.

"Now," said the great man of the feast, "I will not be defeated in this matter. I have with an honest purpose provided a banquet, and there are scores of people who would like to come if they were only invited. Here, my man, here; you go out, and when you find a blind man give him your arm and fetch him in, and when you find a lame man give him a crutch and fetch him in, and when you find a poor man tell him that there is a plate for him in my mansion, and when you find some one who is so ragged and wretched that he has never been invited anywhere then by the kindest tenderness and the most loving invitation any one ever had compel him to come in."

Oh, my friends, it requires no acuteness on my part or on your part to see in all this affair that religion is a banquet. The table was set in Palestine a good many years ago, and the disciples gathered around it, and they thought they would have a good time all by themselves, but while they sat by this table the leaves began to grow and spread, and one leaf went to the east and another leaf went to the west until the whole earth was covered up with them, and the clusters from the heavenly vineyard were piled up on the board, and the trumpets and harps of eternity made up the orchestra, and as this wine of God is pressed to the lips of a sinning, bleeding, suffering, dying, groaning world a voice breaks from the heavens, saying: "Drink, O friends. Yea, drink, O beloved!" O blessed Lord Jesus, the best friend I ever had, the best friend any man ever had, was there ever such a table? Was there ever such a banquet?

> From the cross uplifted high,
> Where the Saviour deigns to die,
> What melodious sounds I hear
> Bursting on the ravished ear!
> Heaven's redeeming work is done,
> Come, and welcome, sinner, come.

Religion is a joyous thing. I do not want to hear anybody talk about religion as though it were a funeral. I do not want anybody to whine in the prayer meeting about the kingdom of God. I do not want any man to roll up his eyes, giving in that way evidence of his sanctity. The men and women of God whom I happen to know for the most part find religion a great joy. It is exhilaration to the body. It is invigoration to the mind. It is rapture to the soul. It is balm for all wounds. It is light for all darkness. It is harbor from all storms, and though God knows that some of them have trouble enough now, they rejoice because they are on their way to the congratulations eternal.

Oh, the Lord God has many fair and beautiful daughters, but the fairest of them all is she whose ways are pleasantness and whose paths are peace. Now, my brothers and sisters—for I have a right to call you all so—I know some people look back on their ancestral line, and they see they are descended from the Puritans or Huguenots, and they rejoice in that, but I look back on my ancestral line, and I see therein such a mingling and mixture of the blood of all nationalities that I feel akin to all the world, and by the blood of the Son of God, who died for all people, I address you in the bonds of universal brotherhood.

I come out as only a servant bringing an invitation to a party, and I put it into your hand, saying, "Come, for all things are now ready," and I urge it upon you and continue to urge it, and before I get through I hope, by the blessing of God, to compel you to come in.

We must take care how we give the invitation. My Christian friends, I think sometimes we have just gone opposite to Christ's command, and we have compelled people to stay out. Sometimes our elaborated instructions have been the hindrance. We graduate from our theological seminaries on stilts, and it takes five or six years before we can come down and stand right beside the great masses of the people, learning their joys, sorrows, victories, defeats.

We get our heads so brimful of theological wisdom that we have to stand very straight lest they spill over. Now, what do the great masses of the people care about the technicalities of religion? What do they care about the hypostatic union or the difference between sublapsarian and supralapsarian? What do they care for your profound explanations, clear as a London fog? When a man is drowning, he does not want you to stand by the dock and describe the nature of the water into which he has fallen and tell him there are two parts hydrogen gas and one of oxygen gas, with a common density of 39 F., turning to steam under a common atmospheric pressure of 212. He does not want a chemical lecture on water. He wants a rope.

Oh, my friendf, the curse of God on the church, it seems to me, in this day, is metaphysics. We speak in an unknown tongue in our Sabbath-schools, and in our religious assemblages, and in our pulpits, and how can people be saved unless they can understand us? We put on our official gowns, and we think the two silk balloons flapping at the elbows of a preacher give him great sanctity. The river of God's truth flows down before us pure and clear as crystal, but we take our theological stick and stir it up and stir it up until you cannot see the bottom. Oh, for the simplicity of Christ in all our instructions—the simplicity He practiced when standing among the people He took a lily and said, "There is a lesson of the manner I will clothe you," and pointing to a raven, said: "There is a lesson of the way I will feed you. Consider the lilies—behold the fowls."

I think often in our religious instructions we compel the people to stay out by our church architecture. People come in, and they find things angular and cold and stiff, and they go away, never again to come, when the church ought to be a great home circle, everybody having a hymnbook, giving half of it to the one next him; every one who has a hand to shake hands shaking hands—the church architecture and the church surroundings saying to the people, "Come in and be at home." Instead of that, I think all these surroundings often compel the people to stay out. Now, let us all repent of our sins and begin on the other track and by our heartiness of affection and warmth of manner and imploration of the spirit of God compel the people to come in. How shall we lead sinners to accept the Lord's invitation? I think we must certainly begin by a holy life. We must be better men, better women, before we can compel the people to come into the kingdom of Jesus Christ. There are fine essays being written in this day about science and religion. I tell you the best argument in behalf of our holy Christianity. It is a good man, a good woman, a life all consecrated to Christ. No infidel can answer it. Oh, let us by a holy example compel the people to come in!

I read of a minister of the gospel who was very fond of climbing among the Swiss mountains. One day he was climbing among very dangerous places and thought himself all alone when he heard a voice beneath him say: "Father, look out for the safe path; I am following." And he looked back, and he saw that he was climbing not only for himself, but climbing for his boy. Oh, let us be sure and take the safe path! Our children are following; our partners in business are following; our neighbors are following; a great multitude stepping right on in our steps. Oh, be sure and take the right path! Exhibit a Christian example, and so by your godly walk compel the people to come in.

I think there is work also in the way of kindly admonition. I do not believe there is a person in this house who, if approached in a kindly and brotherly manner, would refuse to listen. If you are rebuffed, it is because you lack in tact and common sense. But, oh, how much effective work there is in the way of kindly admonition! There are thousands of men all around about you who have never had one personal invitation to the cross. Give that one invitation, and you would be surprised at the alacrity with which they would accept it.

I have a friend, a Christian physician, who one day became very anxious about the salvation of a brother physician, and so he left his office, went down to his man's office and said, "Is the doctor in?" "No," replied the young man waiting. "The doctor is not in." "Well," said this physician, "when he comes in, tell him I called and give him my Christian love." This worldly doctor came home after awhile, and the message was given to him, and he said within himself, "What does he mean by leaving his Christian love for me?" And he became very much awakened and stirred in spirit, and he said after awhile, "Why, that man must mean my soul," and he went into his back office, knelt down and began to pray. Then he took his hat and went out to the office of this Christian physician and said, "What can I do to be saved?" and the two doctors knelt in the office and commended their souls to God. All the means used in that case was only the voice of one good man, saying, "Give my Christian love to the doctor." The voice of kindly admonition. Have you uttered it to-day? Will you utter it to-morrow? Will you utter it now? Compel them to come in.

I think there is a great work also to be done in the way of prayer. If we had faith enough to-day, we could go before God and ask for the salvation of all the people in our churches, and they would all be saved there and then without a single exception. There might be professional men there, political men there, worldly men there, men who had not heard the gospel for twenty years, men who are prejudiced against the preachers, men who are prejudiced against the music, men who are prejudiced against the church, men who are prejudiced against God—I do not care—they might be brought in by fervent prayer—you would compel them to come in.

Oh, for such an earnest prayer! People of God, lay hold of the horns of the altar now and supplicate the salvation of all those who sit in the same pew with you—yea, the redemption of all who sit in your churches.

I tell you to-day, my friends of a great salvation. Do you understand what it is to have a Saviour? He took your place. He bore your sins. He wept your sorrows. He is here now to save your soul. A soldier, worn out in his country's service, took to the violin as a mode of earning his living. He was found in the street of Vienna playing his violin, but after awhile his hand became feeble and tremulous and he could no more make music. One day, while he sat there weeping, a man passed along and said: "My friend, you are too old and feeble. Give me your violin." And he took the man's violin and began to discourse most exquisite music, and the people gathered around in larger and larger multitudes, and the aged man held his hat, and the coin poured in until the hat was full.

"Now," said the man who was playing the violin, "put that coin in your pockets." The coin was put in the old man's pockets. Then he held his hat again, and the violinist played more sweetly than ever and played until some of the people wept and some shouted. And again the hat was filled with coin. Then the violinist dropped the instrument and passed off, and the whisper went, "Who is it, who is it?" and some one just entering the crowd said: "Why, that is Bucher, the great violinist, known all through the realm. Yes, that is the great violinist." The fact was, he had just taken that man's place, and assumed his poverty, and borne his burden, and played his music, and earned his livelihood, and made sacrifice for the poor old man. So the Lord Jesus Christ comes down, and He finds us in our spiritual penury, and across the broken strings of His own broken heart He strikes a strain of infinite music which wins the atttention of earth and heaven. He takes our poverty. He plays our music. He weeps our sorrow. He dies our death. A sacrifice for you, a sacrifice for me.

Oh, will you accept this sacrifice now? I do not single out this and that man and this and that woman. But I say all may come. The sacrifice is so great all may be saved. Does it not seem to you as if heaven was very near? I can feel its breath on my cheek. God is near. Christ is near. The Holy Spirit is near. Ministering angels are near, your glorified kindred in heaven near, your Christian father near, your glorified mother near, your departed children near. Your redemption is near.

THE LABOR WORLD.

MACHINISTS have 450 lodges.

THERE are 9000 Union bakers.

BOSTON has sixty-five Unions.

THERE are 160 barbers' Unions.

CHICAGO has 1500 Union teamsters.

OMAHA has a Polish Federation of Labor.

NASHVILLE has a colored barber's Union.

LOUISIANA is to have an Arbitration Board.

CHICAGO painters get 32½ cents an hour.

OMAHA (Neb.) city employes have a Union.

TENNESSEE is to have a State Labor Congress.

DETROIT (Mich.) Union brooms are labeled.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, makes 100,000 hats daily.

SAN FRANCISCO Union carpenters get $2.25 a day.

FEMALE farm laborers are numerous in France.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) garment workers have a Union.

BOSTON Chinese laundrymen have fixed a scale of prices.

SAN FRANCISCO goldsmiths get twenty-five cents an hour.

A PITTSBURG restaurauteur says girl waiters are a failure.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) packing house Unions have amalgamated.

THE second Wednesday in October is Eight Hour Day in New Zealand.

THE municipality of Klingenburg, Germany, runs the local factories.

A HAMMOND (Ind.) butcher dressed a beef in six minutes and twenty seconds.

REV. DR. PENTECOST, of London, has 300 domestic servants in his congregation.

FARMERS on horseback were a feature of the Nashville (Tenn.) Labor Day parade.

THE English Amalgamated Society of Engineers has a yearly income of $1,073,000.

A LONDON gas company distributed $100,000 of its profits for a year among its hands.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) plate printers wore a $1 bill as a badge in the Labor Day parade.

THREE clergymen made addresses at the Binghamton (N. Y.) Labor Day demonstration.

A NASHVILLE athletic club occupied a float on Labor Day and gave a continuous performance.

ITALIANS are deserting California. Many are going home and not a few have embarked for Africa.

THERE are 7000 people in Paris who are employed in the preparation of human hair for the market.

THE trade unions congress at Norwich, England, resolved to demand that the Government prevent the landing of destitute aliens.

THE Marquis of Lorne is a sympathizer with strikes where the men have a reasonable complaint. He has often been known to contribute his mite to a strike fund.

OUTRAGES by unionist sheep-shearers are causing much concern in Brisbane, Australia. Since the beginning of the month five large wool sheds have been burned.

JOHN A. HOWARD, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Wheeling (W. Va.) district, began his life as a glassblower and devoted his evenings to study in a commercial college.

THE petition of the collar, shirt and cuff operatives, 76,000 in number, recently presented to Congress, have been bound in one mammoth book, 72x48 inches, weighing 392 pounds. It is said that when the book is open a boy of twelve years of age can easily crawl through the back.

HONORING FORT M'HENRY.

Eighty Years Ago It Was Bombarded by the British.

One hundred years ago Fort McHenry became the property of the United States. It is on Whetstone Point, near Baltimore, Md., and had been owned by the State from 1775. It was not the scene of any conflict in the Revolutionary War, but became celebrated in the second war with Great Britain.

Eighty years ago was fought the battle of North Point. As a part of this battle the fort withstood a terrific bombardment by the British vessels.

On the anniversary day these events were jointly celebrated in song and story. The old fort resounded with the strains of Key's immortal "Star Spangled Banner," inspired by the fort's defense, while over the ramparts waved Old Glory, greeted by volleys of musketry and a chorus of voices.

A GERMAN VICTORY.

The Natives Defeated, With the Loss of 100 Killed and Wounded.

The German garrison at Kilwa, Africa, was attacked by a force of 2000 natives on September 7. After two hours' fighting the natives were repulsed, with the loss of 100 killed and wounded. The Germans lost only two men. A renewal of the attack was expected.

A Bull-Fighter on a Bicycle.

An extraordinary account of a bull fight, in which a cyclist played the most important part, is related in a South American paper. When the chulos with their red cloaks and darks had worked the bull into a state of indescribable fury the picador, Senor Jose de Silva, appeared upon the scene, mounted on a bicycle instead of a horse, and proceeded to harass the animal. Avoiding his lance, the brute charged him. He barely had time to slip from the saddle when the bull caught up the machine on its horns, hurling it into the air. It fell on the animal's back. Taking advantage of the hesitation of the beast, which could not realize from whence the severe blow on its back came, the matador jumped nimbly forward and administered the coup de grace.

The Smallest Living Baby.

George Frome, an employe of the Crescent City Railroad Company, New Orleans, La., is the happy father of perhaps the smallest living baby in the world. It is a boy, perfect form, with regular features, weighing but nine ounces. The child is strong and healthy. Mr. and Mrs. Frome have had seventeen children, two of whom are lilliputians.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

HAMILTON, of Philadelphia, led in the matter of stolen bases.

LACHANCE played a wonderful game at first base for Brooklyn.

BROUTHERS fell off in his batting, but his fielding has been brilliant.

THE Boston team carried fifteen men and a trainer on its Western trip.

DAHLEN, the Chicago shortstop, covers lots of ground and does it well.

BURKETT, McAleer and Blake make an outfield for Cleveland that is hard to beat.

CAPTAIN NASH played a better game this season than when he went to Boston in 1886.

IT seems impossible to properly strengthen third base, the weak spot of the Brooklyn team.

THE Louisville Club gave Pitcher Heming to Baltimore for Pitcher Inks and a cash bonus of $2000.

THE Buffalo (N. Y.) Club has a record of twenty-two straight victories, the best for either a major or minor league club.

THE Clevelands took an awful slump in their batting, a feature of the game in which they were considered strong at the beginning of the season.

CAPTAIN FOUTZ and one or two of the Brooklyn players have been invited to join a combination that will give exhibitions in Florida during the winter.

NEW YORK is the only club in the League that did not add players to the team this season. It started out with seventeen men on the pay roll, and now has sixteen.

KEELER, of Baltimore, made a great hit this year in that city. President Byrne got the worst of the deal when he exchanged Brouthers and Keeler for Shindle and Treadway.

NEW YORK has done the best work of the Eastern clubs against the Western teams during the season, while Chicago occupies the corresponding position among the Western clubs.

ONE of the rules which Anson, of Chicago, promises to ask for next season is one barring all big "mits" in the field. He argues that catchers alone should be permitted to wear them.

WHO will win first place in batting this year? It is a question impossible to answer, though the unofficial figures indicate that the contest is narrowing down between Duffy, of Boston, and Delahanty, of Philadelphia.

THE final tie for the National baseball championship in England ended in a victory at Balham on Saturday, August 25, when the Thespians, the winners of the championship last year, scored a decisive victory over the Stocktons.

THE rulemakers can effect a few changes for next season that would be appreciated by the players. The most important would be to let players overrun second and third as they do first, with the same penalty for turning to the left each time, as originally suggested by Harry Wright.

THE race for the pennant among Baltimore, Boston and New York was the most exciting contest in the annals of the game and proved conclusively that the National game is a pastime of which every American should be proud. There is no gambling connected with it and every "patron" yells for his own club with the ardor of a genuine patriot.

THE young players who have made a good showing in the big League this year are Hodson, Tenney, Connaughton, and Bannon of the Bostons, Lucid and Lachance of the Brooklyns, Meekin and Murphy of the New Yorks, Keeler, Jennings, and Reitz of the Baltimores, Mercer and Abbey of the Washingtons, Sugden of the Pittsburgs, Blake of the Clevelands, Griffith of Chicago, Clark of Louisville, and Ely of St. Louis.

THE Baltimore Club is winning the pennant with a team that cost Messrs. Hanlon and Von der Horst comparatively nothing. Without paying bonus money Hanlon secured Brodie, Keeler, Brouthers, McGraw, Reitz, Jennings, and Clarke. He got Kelley from the Pittsburg Club in exchange for Van Haltren and $2500, and paid that amount to St. Louis for Gleason. Hemming and Esper were landed upon the payment of about $2000, and McMahon and Robinson were Baltimore players when Hanlon took charge. It is estimated that the salary list does not foot up over $35,000, and that the club will clear more than that amount on the season.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore.	79	36	.687	Pittsburg.	59	59	.500
New York.	78	42	.650	Chicago.	52	68	.433
Boston.	77	42	.647	Cincinnati.	50	68	.424
Philadel.	68	50	.576	St. Louis.	48	72	.400
Brooklyn.	65	53	.551	Wash'ng'n.	41	79	.342
Cleveland.	60	57	.513	Louisville.	33	84	.282

AN OLD CHIEF'S EXPLOIT.

Though Seventy-seven He Dragged Hose to a Burning Schooner.

The two-masted British schooner Maud Pye, from Moncton, N. B., loaded with hemlock bark, caught fire in the Malden River, near the Malden and Everett line in Massachusetts. The rear mast was burned off and the cabin and stern of the vessel badly damaged.

The schooner was in such a position that it was difficult for the firemen to get a line of hose out to her. When the Everett firemen got their hose across the marshes to the river in which the burning schooner lay they hesitated. While they were pondering how to get on the schooner ex-Chief Joseph Swan, aged seventy-seven, appeared upon the scene. He seized the nozzle, jumped into the river, and dragging the hose, waded into the water up to his neck to the mast of the vessel, which was burned off. He climbed up the slippery mast with the hose and got a stream of water on the thickest of the fire. He was loudly cheered by the spectators on the shore. The fire was easily put out then.

A NOVEL BLACK LIST.

Position of the Crane Determines the Standing of the Applicant.

Omaha railroad men are much alarmed over the discovery of what they regard as a novel black list being worked on all Western lines. Since the strike all men seeking employment are required to bring a clearance from their last company.

The men claim that all companies are using a sheet of paper on which to write the recommendations that have the figure of a crane worked in it and while the writing may indicate that the bearer is all right the position of the animal on the paper, which is invisible except to a close observer, really determines the applicant's standing.

In this manner, by a secret code of signals, the railroads, the men say, can write them a favorable letter and by using paper with the figure of the crane indicating dissatisfaction prevent their securing work. The men are very much alarmed.

NEW COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

A Five Dollar Note and a Ten Dollar Silver Certificate.

The Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department has issued circular letters, announcing two new counterfeit United States notes, one a $5 National bank note and the other a counterfeit $10 United States silver certificate.

The National bank counterfeit is on the Fifth National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, check letter A, series of 1892, and is calculated to deceive those who do not give money careful scrutiny.

The $10 silver certificate is of the series of 1886, check letter A, and is a poorly executed photo-etched production. Much of the wording is indecipherable and the face is blurred, while the shading around the letter is in solid black, instead of fine lines, and the note should be detected at a glance.

PREDICTS PROSPERITY.

Comptroller Eckels Says There Are Good Times Ahead.

Comptroller of the Currency Eckels has left Washington for a trip through the West.

"I think that the country is entering upon an era of business prosperity," said Mr. Eckles before his departure. "The advices we receive from the various banks in the United States tend to confirm this view, and if anything more were needed to prove it the fact alone that none of the banks is reducing its circulation would seem to show that they expect an increase in the volume of business, otherwise they would cut down their circulation in order to escape taxation as much as possible. The country is like a very sick man, and will recover slowly, but the convalescence will be none the less sure and certain."

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

37 MILK AND CREAM.

Somewhat decreased receipts and a fair demand gave a better tone to the market the past week, and sales generally were readily affected. The ruling price at the various milk-receiving stations for the platforms surplus has been $1.47 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 2¾c. per quart.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,521,237
Condensed milk, gals	12,650
Cream, gals	51,117

BUTTER.

Creamery—Penn., extras	$ 23½	@$	24
Western, extras	24	@	24½
Western, firsts	21	@	22½
Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	20
State—Extra	—	@	22
Firsts	19	@	21
Seconds	—	@	18
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	14
Western Dairy	13½	@	17
Factory, June, firkins	14½	@	16

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, white, fancy	10¼	@	10¼
Full cream, good to prime	9½	@	9¾
State Factory—Part skims, choice	7¼	@	7½
Part skims, com. to prime	4	@	6¾
Full skims	3	@	3½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	18½	@	19
Jersey—Fancy	19½	@	20
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	18
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	3 10	@	3 15
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	1 90
Pea, 1893, choice	—	@	1 90
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 50	@	2 55
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 50	@	2 60
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 95	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs.	2 60	@	2 65
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	—	@	1 17½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Plums, ₱ 10 lb basket	35	@	50
Watermelons, each	—	@	—
Peaches, ₱ basket	20	@	75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	7 00	@	8 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 50
Apples, green, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	12	@	16

HOPS.

State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	8	@	9
1893, common to good	5	@	7
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	9
Common to prime	5	@	8
Old odds	3	@	4

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	—	@	80
Clover mixed	45	@	55
Straw—Long rye	40	@	50
Short rye	35	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	10	@	11½
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	45	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	18
Chickens, Phila, broilers	12	@	18
Western	9	@	11
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Ducks, ₱ lb	14	@	14½
Geese, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Sweets, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	6 00	@	8 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz roots	8	@	25
String beans, ₱ bag	60	@	75
Green peas, ₱ bag	1 25	@	2 00
Green corn, ₱ 100	25	@	1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ box	25	@	40
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Lima beans, ₱ bag	50	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	3 00	@	3 25
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 60
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	58⅝
September	—	@	58⅜
Corn—No. 2	64¼	@	65½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	37¼
Track mixed	34½	@	35½
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam	8¾	@	9

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8¾
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7	@	11
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 37½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	6 15	@	6 40
Dressed	7½	@	9

He Was Not Perkins.

Having rode all day in a stage over a rough trail, I went to bed tired out at an an early hour. At 10 o'clock the landlord knocked on my door and called out:

"Stranger, did ye say yer name was Perkins?"

"No, of course not!"

I had just got to sleep again when back he came to arouse me and ask:

"Stranger, did ye arrove yere on a spotted hoss or in a stage?"

"In a stage."

This time he was away a little longer, but it was not yet midnight, when he banged on the door again and shouted:

"Stranger, excuse me, but are ye a redheaded man?"

"No, sir, and why in Texas do you insist on disturbing me?"

"I don't insist. I'm doing it to obleege the crowd, and I hope ye won't take it amiss."

At 1.30 o'clock a banging at the door aroused me for the fourth time, and I got out of bed and opened it for the landlord to enter and say:

"Scuse me, stranger, but hev ye got a harelip, and do yer ears stick out sideways?"

"Look here, man," I said as I noticed four or five other men in the hall outside, "what does all this business mean? You come banging around here to ask if I'm Perkins, and if I'm redheaded, and if I arrived here on a spotted horse and so on. What do you mean anyway?"

"Say, stranger, don't get riled," he soothingly replied. "Git right inter bed, and ye won't be disturbed agin."

When I got up for breakfast and walked out into the street, I saw a man hanging to a telegraph pole.

"Who did it?" I asked of the landlord.

"The boys," was the reply.

"What for?"

"Name was Perkins—redheaded—ears stuck out—harelip—stole the spotted hoss. That's why I disturbed ye last night. If ye wasn't Perkins, I wasn't goin' to say nothin'. If ye was Perkins, I was goin' to offer ye a drink to brace yer nerves for the emergency. Good thing ye cum along about 2 o'clock, as the boys was thinkin' of hangin' ye on gineral principals if nuthin' better turned up."

An Historic Stone.

At the foot of Ward's heroic statue of Washington, on the high steps of the Sub-Treasury building says a New York contemporary, is a broad piece of stone carefully covered with a wire grating. It is so placed that should the image of the immortal Father of His Country come to life and step down from his lofty pedestal he would stand on the same spot where occurred the crowning triumph of his career. Through the protecting grating can be read the following dim inscription: "Standing on this stone in the balcony of Federal Hall, April 30th, 1789, George Washington took the oath as the first President of the United States of America." When old Federal Hall was demolished the sacred stone was carefully preserved, and it now occupies as nearly as possible the same position as before. Very few people have ever noticed it on the high base of the statue, where it is fittingly placed as one of the relics of the Nation's birth.

Ninety-three and Rides a Bicycle.

Chicago Times.

The giddiest old girl in America is Margaret Plotser. She is 93 years old and a bicycle rider of vim and nerve. She recently challenged any woman of her age in the world to ride a bicycle race with her for a prize Bible. Bibles have often been put up as a prize for committing Scripture verses at Sunday school, but it is doubtful if there is another instance on record where one is offered as a prize to a winner in athletics. It is certain nobody will be found to accept this fine old lady's challenge. Would there were more fine old ladies like her!

Blasts From the "Ram's Horn."

A profane tongue plays the devil's music.

Crooked steps are the most apt to be noticed.

A lost opportunity seldom finds its way back.

Unrepented sin is a promisory note to the devil.

He who sows wild oats is not apt to reap tame ones.

Death only changes the surroundings not the eternity.

When you use an oath you defy God and serve the devil.

The man who "itches for fame" is usually kept scratching.

If thou desirest to be wise, be so wise as to hold thy tongue.

There is nothing the devil is so much afraid of as the truth.

The day that does not begin with prayer does not begin right.

He who is firm and resolute in will moulds the world to himself.

Much bending breaks the bow, much unbending breaks the mind.

The man who tries to deceive others is himself deceived by the devil.

Too many Christians pay the Lord in promises and the devil in spot cash.

Philosophy may keep a man from doing wrong, but cannot make him better.

The Pentateuch seems to trouble some men to day but, John 3 : 16 defies a criticism.

Religion has begun to stare whenever it begins to walk with its hands in its pockets.

We are all living under the sentence of death. Sooner or later the sentence will be enforced.

The bible speaks of the bottomless pit to show that all lost sinners will fall to the same depth.

You can generally tell how much religion a man has by measuring it in his own half-bushel.

If you are over 70 years old you are living on an extended note. It may fall due at any moment.

The man who does no good with his money helps the devil every time he puts a dollar in his pocket.

It is a bad moral atmosphere where vulgarity passes for wit and humor, and men are entertained by it.

Don't fool yourself. If the first man was made with eyes and ears, his maker can both see and hear.

There isn't any use in going into the church to work for the Lord if you let the devil hold your purse strings.

The reason so many Christians are lean at heart is, so few of them hunger and thirst after righteousness.

There would be more success in life if more of us were willing for God to tell us where and how to work.

If you love your enemies and do good to those who despitefully use you, you are on the right road to heaven.

The Strike was Averted.

An engineer employed in a Western sawmill announced to his boss that the time had come for him to strike. Everybody else was striking and he could not be left out in the cold. The boss asked:

"Do you want more pay?"

"No; the pay is all right."

"Want shorter hours?"

"No; the hours are all right."

"Then what do you want?"

"I want to go fishing this afternoon without having my pay docked."

He was told to go, and the strike was amicably adjusted on that basis.—*Tammany Times.*

MARRYING IN GERMANY.

Union Between Kinsfolk Prevails to a Great Extent.

Matrimony in Germany is a singular institution. There are so many restrictions, such a complement of formalities to be submitted to that marriage is rather unpopular than otherwise. The prevailing idea is to keep money in the family, and to attain this end the people, so sensible and level-headed in many respects, are willing to go to any length. A man may even have for his wife his cousin, his aunt, his stepmother, and his sister-in-law combined—he doesn't care so long as he has a hold on the money. The number of marriages among first cousins is countless, and the results appalling. How many idiots there are in the fatherland I should not care to say. So that he may keep the money in his family it is quite a common occurrence for an uncle to marry a neice, and a man will sometimes wed his brother's widow. In Bavaria it is legal for a boy to marry at 14 and a girl 12.

A soldier may not become a benedict untill he has reached the age of 30—a most unpopular condition, and one which causes very disagreeable consequences. I heard of a case of a man who married his first cousin. He had four children, one of whom became a leper and two of them idiots. Three committed suicide, and and the fourth married his fifth cousin and had an idiot child. In another family the result of an intermarriage between cousins was two imbecile out of three children; all three died young. In one district numbers of people with dreadfully swollen necks may be met. In the valleys of the Alps some of the most deformed idiots on earth are to be found. They are Cretins, and live by begging, the hideousness of their looks bringing them in a good deal of money from the chariatble disposed. And yet these poor creatvres intermarry and spread the scourge. The marriage does not require any great effort in breaking it in Ger. —chronic mutual dislike and incompatibility of temper are sufficient reasons for divorce.

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